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IN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND,

IN 1785.

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IN 1784

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T O U R
IN
ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND,
IN 1785.

BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

(Thomas Rieu)

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ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THERE is not one hour in the life of any man that is exactly the same with another, during the whole course of his existence, from the cradle to the grave. New objects, circumstances, and situations; new ideas, emotions, and passions, blended together, according to their different shades and order of succession, and producing fancies, hopes, and fears, in endless variety, render human life the most variegated as well as the most fleeting scene with which we are at all acquainted in the whole circle of nature. As

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the power of language is unable to arrest and describe the mixed emotions of the mind at the moment they pass, so it is far less fitted to recall them at pleasure. But if we cannot clothe in language, and mark down, the various sentiments and feelings that occupy our minds in different times and situations, it is in our power, in some measure, to make up for this deficiency, by recording the objects that occasioned them: and the diaries in which these are comprehended, afford, at least to him who takes the trouble of making them, a very curious and interesting subject of both entertainment and improvement. If the unvaried and uninteresting voids of life should seem but little adapted to the composition of such journals, travels and voyages not only furnish materials for collections of this kind, but naturally induce men to make them. It was merely with a view to that species of amusement which arises from the recollection of interesting scenes, and the emotions which they excited at the time when they passed

passed under observation, that the Writer of the following memorandums ever thought of committing them to paper. And it is in the importunity of friends, an apology that ought not by any means to be accounted the less weighty, that it is trite and common, (since nothing is more common than what is agreeable to truth and nature) that he takes shelter from any charge that may be made of vanity and self-importance.

Accompanied by friends, whose social sympathy enlivened the impressions produced by the varying scenes through which we passed, I left Oxford, on the 17^h of May, 1785. Oxford and Cambridge may be justly considered not only as venerable monuments of antient times, but as a kind of garrisons established by public authority, for the preservation of loyalty, literature, and religion. If our universities may be thought, in some respects, to check and retard the progress of knowledge, by means of fixed forms, laws, and customs, it is at least equally certain, that

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they are salutary bulwarks against the precipitate and desolating spirit of innovation. The reverence paid by our ancestors to piety and to learning, strikes us in Oxford as by a sensation, and shews how fit objects these are of esteem and veneration to the common sense of mankind. For different nations, and races of princes and kings, have concurred, in the course of many centuries, to pay homage to the shrines of saints and the seats of the muses. It is not an easy matter to prevent or to shake off a respect for any noble or royal family, whose antient representatives, the founders and benefactors of the different colleges and halls, are brought to remembrance by pictures, statues, charters, and stately edifices. These take fast hold of the ductile mind of the students, and are associated in their memory with many of the most pleasing ideas that have ever occupied their minds. From impressions of this kind, a love of their early haunts and companions, naturally

naturally associated together in the imagination, is nourished in the breasts of the noble and generous youth, and also an attachment to their king and country. Take away these memorials of antiquity, those noble and royal testimonies of respect to sanctity of life, and proficiency in learning, remove every sensible object by which sentiments of early friendship, loyalty, and patriotism are kindled and inflamed in young minds, and disperse our young noblemen and gentlemen in other countries for their education, or even in separate little academies and schools in our own, and you weaken one of the great pillars, by which the constitution and spirit of England is supported and perpetuated.

The universities, therefore, and the practice which still happily prevails, of educating in those great and antient seminaries, the British youth of distinction, are of very great political importance : nor would all the consequences that might accompany or flow from their subversion, a matter which has of

late been talked of by certain political reformers and other *agitators*, be for the better.

As to letters, although every man may have a master in literature and in philosophy, who is able to retain him, in the same manner that he can provide himself with a drawing or fencing master, yet we are not by any means to overlook the advantages arising from public libraries, a concourse of learned men for guides and companions, and also the use to be made in great universities of the principle of emulation.

The venerable genius of Oxford, inspiring such reflections as these, seemed to hover around us, until we arrived at Chapel-house, a very good inn, where we dined. Visit Haythorp, the residence of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a very good house, elegantly furnished, and pleasantly situated. The ground around it is well laid out, but not very extensive. The avenue to the house, which is upward of a mile long, is formed
of

of clumps of trees, inclosed by stone walls about five feet in heighth, which in England are called stone hedges, and in Scotland dykes. These fences, if they do not beautify and warm any country so much as living hedge-rows, possess this advantage, that they may be quickly raised, and, by the power of money, almost in an instant. They do not harbour flocks of birds ; they may be built where quicksets will not grow, and they take up but little of the ground, whereas a ditch and hedge take up a great deal. Indeed, in soils where stone walls are more easily raised than quickset hedges, it may be readily supposed that land is of no great value. But this will, in many instances, be found a rash conclusion. Every soil may be turned to great profit by skilful agriculture, provided only, that it be dry, as stony ground for the most part is, or may easily be made. Where the land is covered, as it is in many places, with loose and detached stones, the industrious improver gains at

once a two-fold object : he clears the ground, and collects materials for building fences. It is observed that land, gained from over-spreading stones, is uncommonly fertile. This fact, which is well authenticated, is highly deserving of the investigation of chymists. I have also heard it affirmed, on this subject, that in some soils the land is the most fruitful in oats, barley, and other grain, where the exposure is backward, that is, where it declines from the sun.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Haythorp does not appear to be well calculated for producing large timber. It may, however, be excellently adapted to the production of other kinds of wood, both forest and fruit trees. It is common for men of large fortune to endeavour by all means, and at very great expence, to raise by a kind of forced culture, both exotic and domestic plants. And many adventurous farmers fight against nature, in attempting to raise wheat, or other valuable crops, in soils fitted only for oats or
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rye, or at best, for pease, or a light kind of barley. To know the nature of the soil is the first thing requisite in an improver of the ground : and it is by studying this above all other things, that the man of fortune will best display his good taste, and the farmer increase his stock, and fill his barns.

May 18th. Leave Chapel-house, pass through Long Compton, a very poor village, and dine at Shipston. The country between and about those places is open, cold, and ill cultivated ; the soil is a clay, and there are no rivers. Here, it would seem, there is at once great need, and great encouragement for planting, which would give genial warmth to the atmosphere, and, in the course of time, convert the various influences of the heavens into a nutritive, vegetable mould, which being mixed with the clay soil, could not fail to open and improve it. The trees produced would be of great value, as they would not only be of use for building, firing, and the fabrication of various utensils necessary both

both for the purposes of agriculture and domestic œconomy, but might also be launched by the Avon into the Severn, and so conveyed to sundry harbours and docks for ship-building.

In this bleak tract, ill cultivated and thinly inhabited, it is not uncommon for the lowest or labouring class of the people, who find little other employment in the depth of winter than that of threshing out corn, to lie a-bed the greater part of the day as well as the whole night, in order to save fuel, and to spare their scanty provisions.

Sleep at Stratford upon Avon. Some good houses in this town, which is of considerable extent, but in general ill built, and very badly paved. The bridge here, laid across the Avon, consists of fourteen arches, but is very old. The town-hall is a handsome room, in which is a picture of Shakespeare, and another of Garrick, by Gainsborough. Shakespeare's monument in the church does but little credit to the artist.

May

May 19th. Leave Stratford, pass through Henley, a long town; the houses very indifferent. Dine at Oakeley Moor-house, a small but neat inn. The soil here is much better than in the southern parts of Warwickshire; the country better cultivated, and tolerably well wooded. In the evening arrive at Birmingham; but this being unfortunately the time of their fair, we could not see any of the manufacturers at work. Visit Clay's manufactory for making tea-boards, buttons, and other articles pasted together and dried. Visit also Boulton's manufactory for plated articles of all sorts of steel and iron-work. This town is very extensive, and a great part of it elegantly built. It contains upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants; but the people are all diminutive in size, and sickly in their appearance, from their sedentary employment. In Birmingham there is one very elegant and spacious church, three chapels, and eight meeting-houses for Dissenters. This town is far
from

from being distinguished by zeal in religion. Dr. Priestly's latitudinarian principles are adopted by those who consider themselves as philosophers ; but the great mass of the people give themselves very little concern about religious matters, seldom, if ever, going to church, and spending the Sundays in their ordinary working apparel, in low debauchery. What religion there is in Birmingham is to be found among the Dissenters. It is well known that there are many coiners of false money in Birmingham, a circumstance that is easily accounted for, from the nature of the business in which they have been accustomed to be employed. It may be added, that there is a great deal of trick and low cunning among the Birmingham manufacturers in general, though there are, no doubt, some exceptions, as well as profligacy of manners. This may be owing in part, to their want of early education; for the moment that the children are fit for any kind of labour, instead of being
sent

sent to school, they are set to some sort of work or other : but it is probably more owing to their being constantly associated together both in their labouring and in their idle hours. It is remarkable, that society corrupts the manners of the vulgar as much as it sharpens their understanding.

About fifty years ago, there were only three principal or leading streets in Birmingham, which at this day is so crowded, and at the same time so extensive a town : a circumstance which illustrates, in a very striking manner, the rapid increase of our manufactures and trade in steel and iron. It is not above three years since pavements or foot-paths, formed of flag-stones upon the London plan, were first introduced in this place. The ladies of Birmingham at first considered these smooth pavements as very great grievances. They were not so convenient, they said, as their old foot-paths, or easy to walk on. And this was the more remarkable, that the streets, side-paths, and all, were not laid with
good

good paving, but with round hard stones about the size of large apples, and of course such as appeared to strangers to be very troublesome to the walker, and even painful.

The manufacturers of Birmingham who are generally accounted rich, are such as possess fortunes from five to fifteen thousand pounds. A few are in possession of much larger capitals : but in general, they may be said to be in easy and flourishing circumstances, rather than very rich or affluent. The number of carriages kept by private persons has been doubled within these ten years : so also has that of the women of the town. These different species of luxury seem to have advanced in proportions pretty nearly equal. The people of Birmingham have often tried to establish a coffee-house ; but found this impossible, even with the advantage of a subscription. They generally resort to ale-houses and taverns. According to the size of the place, there should be several coffee-houses, taking our standard in this matter,

from

from London. But the genius of Birmingham is not that of coffee-houses; at least, the coffee-houses of this day: though it might be fuitable enough to that of those described in the Spectators and Tatlers. The labouring and poor people of Birmingham fare but hardly; their chief sustenance being bread and cheese, and ale for which they pay five-pence the quart, though this measure is not so large as a quart porter-pot. There is a porter brewery at Birmingham, the liquor produced by which is equal in strength to that brewed in London, but far inferior in flavour.

It is not above seventy years since there was any great variety of metal goods fabricated here. Coarse locks and hinges, with common metal buttons and buckles, formed before that period, the whole amount of the Birmingham manufactures. But now, these coarse articles are manufactured in Wolverhampton, Walsal, Dudley, and other small towns near Birmingham. The fine and fashionable

fhionable goods are manufactured in the town of Birmingham itfelf. In the country round about are nailers and woodfcrew-makers, who work in their own cottages, and whose prices are fo low, that they get but very little money by all their labour. The women and children, as well as the men, are employed in the manufacture of thefe articles. Sometimes the whole family will be occupied in one branch of bufinefs, which fuits well enough, as the father of the family makes large nails, and the wife and children fmall ones, according to their ftrength. This divifion of labour in the fame family, if ftudied and praftifed in different kinds of British manufactures, might in this country, as in India, expedite bufinefs, and alfo improve the articles produced by it.

The induftry of the people in thofe parts is wonderful. They live here like the people of Spain and other hot countries, rifing at three or four o'clock in the morning, going

to rest for a few hours at noon, and afterwards working till nine or ten o'clock at night.

It is exceedingly remarkable, and highly worthy of observation, that industry in manufactures in the districts adjacent to Birmingham, is wholly confined to the barren parts of the country. This great town stands on the south-east extremity of a very barren region. On the north and west, but chiefly on the north-west, where the land is very poor, that is, on the road to Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury, the country is full of the most industrious manufacturers in the coarse branches of business, both in detached houses, and in villages and small towns, for many miles: but on the other side, which is Warwick-shire, as you go from Birmingham towards Coventry, Stratford on Avon, and Worcester, a circle including the points of east and south, and nearly that of west, where the ground is fertile and well cultivated, there is scarcely a manufacturer to be found of any kind, and

in iron and steel none at all; though you come by degrees into the countries where spinning and weaving is carried on, manufactures of a less laborious nature than those of steel and iron. It might be thought at first sight, that the difference in question might be accounted for, from the single circumstance, that it is in the very centre of the barren region that the pits are found, which supply the manufacturers with the essential and encouraging article of coal. But the marked and sudden contrast between the barren and the fertile districts, in respect of application and industry in manufactures, is not fully explained by this circumstance alone, for within two miles of Birmingham, they are on the one hand all farmers, and for twelve miles on the other, they are all manufacturers.

The people of Birmingham, I speak of the middling and ordinary class of manufacturers; retain in many things, as has been already observed in the instance of their attachment to taverns and other public houses, the

man-

manners of other times. They are expensive in eating and drinking, and in clothes too. But they give themselves no trouble about the stile or mode in which they live. Men who employ under them great numbers of workmen, and who spend from two to three hundred a year, live in their kitchens, which are kept remarkably clean however, in good order, and well furnished. This is by no means mentioned as a matter of either contempt or reproach, but the contrary. There is a natural and indeed necessary connection between industry and œconomy, as there is between both and the prosperity of a nation. From the introduction of luxury and the decay of manufactures, the United Provinces have begun to decline in wealth, population, and power. Indolence and pleasure, the parents of idleness and corruption, have begun to sap the foundations of a state which was raised on industry, temperance, and frugality.

The navigable canal which communicates with the Trent and the Severn, terminates at

this town. By this canal Birmingham is supplied with almost every article that is wanted, and particularly with coals, which are dug out of pits about eight miles distant, and which, by this mode of conveyance, are rendered so cheap, as to be commonly sold for six shillings and eight pence per hundred ^{Tun} weight. The canal is about thirty feet wide. The boats are seventy feet long and five broad, and will carry twenty-five tons, (the draught of water being about four feet and an half) which the canal will admit of when it is quite full. This boat is towed by a single horse.

May 21st. Leave Birmingham, and pass through Sutton, a very neat little town, situated on an eminence commanding a very pleasant prospect; the country around highly cultivated and tolerably well wooded; and vegetation much more forward than in the more southerly parts through which we had passed. There is not perhaps any spot that can be fixed on more central than this to the kingdom of England, and at a greater distance
from

from the sea. Dine and spend the evening at Litchfield.

May 22d. Litchfield is a small city, well built and pleasantly situated. The cathedral is small but very antient, and remarkable for its three spires, two of which are at the west end, and one nearly in the centre. There are no manufactures in this city: but it is the residence of some genteel families with middling independent fortunes. This was the birth-place of Dr. Samuel Johnson, of whom so much has been said, that it is but little that can remain for the curiosity of his greatest admirers. I was informed of two singularities in this great genius, which, I think, have escaped the researches of all his biographers. There is a great iron ring fixed by a staple in a stone in the centre of the market-place, which formerly served as a necessary instrument in the savage diversion of bull-baiting. When Johnson happened, in his walks, (for he paid an annual visit to Litchfield) to pass by this spot, he would frequently, in the

midst of those reveries in which he seemed to be involved, step aside, and stooping down, lay hold of the ring and pull it about, as if he had been trying whether he was able to extricate it from the stone in which it was fixed. The other remarkable particular concerning Dr. Johnson, which has not been mentioned by his numerous biographers, is, that he made it a point when he made his annual visit to the place of his nativity, to call on every person in that city with whom he had the least acquaintance; but that the instant he knocked at the door, he would without giving time for opening it, pass on to another, where he would do the same thing: so that it frequently happened, that two or three servants would be running after the doctor, requesting that he would return to their masters or mistresses houses, who waited to receive him. The people of Litchfield were long, I avoid speaking in the present time, strongly tinctured with Jacobitism. When the Pretender, at the head of some Highland clans, had marched in 1745
into

into Lancashire, the inhabitants of Litchfield, it is said, waited for his arrival there, in his progress to the capital, with impatience. The profound reverence that Johnson entertained for monarchical principles, and hierarchical establishments, was in perfect conformity, and perhaps originally derived from the genius that predominated in the place of his nativity.

A very singular club is held annually at Litchfield of females only. It consists of an hundred members and upwards; and however extraordinary this meeting may appear, yet it seems to have been established from the best of motives, for I have been informed that a considerable sum of money is annually collected and distributed among the poor of the city. About a mile from Litchfield is Barrow-cope Hill, remarkable for being the burying-place of three Saxon kings who were slain in battle.

May 23d. Leave Litchfield, and dine at Burton upon Trent, which we cross about seven

miles from that city at Wichnor-bridge, and a mile further, cross the navigable canal which goes to Derby. Ride by the side of this canal, about two miles, to the place where it is carried over the river Dove, upon twelve arches. To one who had never before seen one river carried across another, this appearance naturally seemed extraordinary ; but on examining the means, or mechanism on which it depended, wonder at the effect was lost in the contemplation of the cause.

Burton is a pleasant well-built town : the church a very neat one. A large cotton-mill is erected here, worked by undershot wheels : we were not permitted to see the inside of it. There is a very good bridge at Burton, of very great length. The country between this town and Derby is highly cultivated, well inhabited, and tolerably clothed with wood, though the timber is not large. All this country is remarkably full of thorn-hedges. The town of Derby is much larger than Litchfield, is adorned with many very
hand-

handsome houses, and in general well built. It is washed on one side by the river Derwent, on which is a very large silk-mill, I believe, the first which was built in this country. It is wrought by one wheel, of twenty-four feet diameter, which gives action to one hundred thousand movements. This mill we were permitted to examine. Near this complicated machine is the manufactory for china; the elegance, as well as expence of which is well known.

May 24th. Dine at Derby. Ride to Matlock-bath in the afternoon. About three miles from Derby, the face of the country changes all of a sudden, from a fine fertile vale, well wooded and inhabited, which you leave behind you, to high hills, to the north, which are clothed to their very summits with excellent grass. The inclosures here are formed entirely of stone, with which the soil abounds, though it is by no means unfertile. At Crumford, about a mile from Matlock, the road is cut through a rock, just wide enough

enough for a carriage to pass. As soon as you get through this, the view which presents itself is highly curious and romantic. Immediately below runs the river Derwent, bounded on each side by high and rugged rocks, in some places perpendicular, in others covered with wood. The ride to Matlock from this pass, and all the dale, is equally wild and romantic. We took up our quarters at the Old Bath, which is kept by Mr. Mason, where we found good accommodation. Our landlord behaved with great civility, and was at great pains to shew us the country all around; but I saw no spot, in this variegated region, which delighted me so much, or which appeared so great an object of curiosity, as the Vale of Matlock itself. On the hill, towards the north-west of the village, are many mines which produce lead, and also some copper and antimony. Some of the shafts are dug to the amazing depth of one hundred and twenty fathom, each of them being wrought, for the most
part,

part, by no more than two men, whose profits and advantages are considerable, when they are fortunate enough to hit on a good vein; and, being admitted as co-partners with the proprietors, they are encouraged to continue their researches until they find one. During the time of their searching the ground, for a course of metal, they receive only one shilling a day. Great advantages are granted to those adventurers, as they are allowed by law to try for one wherever they choose, on any man's estate, gardens only excepted. And, if they are not successful, the only redress the proprietor of the land can have, is the power of compelling the miners to fill up the shaft again. This is a great inconvenience to the gentlemen residing in that part of the country. The method of making those shafts, which are not above three feet wide, is, to put diagonal pieces of wood into the sides. These support the earth where it is loose, and at the same time afford steps to go down by, as they seldom
make

make use of any rope or chain. This business of mining affords many advantages, and prompts to the study of natural history. The nature and the arrangement of the mineral strata, in the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire, suggested their leading ideas to Woodward in his Theory of the Earth, and to Mr. Hutchinson, who attempted to frame a system of natural philosophy, agreeably to the writings of Moses. If academies for observation and experiments were established in the mining countries, philosophy might be advanced thereby with greater rapidity than has yet distinguished her progressive course. Lord Bacon justly observes, that if the kings of Egypt had bestowed as great pains and expence in digging holes into the bowels of the earth, as they did in raising those stupendous moles called pyramids, on its surface, they would have rendered greater service to mankind, and acquired to themselves juster and more lasting fame. Such pits being dug to their hands by private adventurers, it would be

an honour to princes, as well as an acquisition to the general stores of knowledge, to appoint men of science to make observations on the different substances brought to light by the persevering and penetrating industry of miners, in different parts of the world.

At Crumford are two very large cotton mills, the property of Mr. Arkwright, which he was so obliging as to allow us to see. To attempt a description of a piece of mechanism so curious and complicated, would be vain. I can only say, that the whole process of cleaning, carding, combing, twisting and completing the yarn for the loom, seems to be done almost without human aid. The different machines are prepared for working chiefly by children, of whom Mr. Arkwright employs at this place about one thousand.

27th May. Leave Matlock, and go to Ashbourn by Wirksworth. The road is good, but the country very hilly and dreary. From Ashbourn we proceed to visit Dove-Dale, which is about two miles long. Through
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this dale runs the river Dove; and on each side of it, are many high and barren rocks, which, to a man who has never viewed the rugged face of nature, would appear tremendous. I cannot say that they had any such effect on me. From this dale we went to Bakewell, a very poor ill-built town. The little river Wye runs through Bakewell, and about two miles below, glides through a beautiful meadow, where there is a very old house, called Haddow-Hall. Near this town is another very large cotton mill, belonging to Mr. Arkwright's son, apparently as large as that at Crumford.

Saturday 28th May. Leave Bakewell, and go to the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth. This place, from its situation, seems calculated for a residence of only a few months in the year. The country, about two miles round the house, is well wooded, and by great pains and industry, highly cultivated. But all the distant hills within view of the house, wear a dreary and dismal aspect.

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The garden or pleasure ground, is confined, and laid out with very little taste : for tho' there be a command of water from a spring on the hill behind the house, a fountain and cascade is exhibited, which, in the midst of summer, must indeed have a pleasant appearance ; but the steps over which the water runs being artificial, after having seen it once, you cease to admire it. The house is built of a dark yellow stone, and the west front of it is very elegant. A pretty large quadrangle is formed in the centre, which makes the rooms dull and gloomy. Some of the apartments are spacious and lofty, but ill-furnished, and without any historical picture that is worthy of notice. The river Derwent, which runs through the park, has a pleasing effect, and a bridge, thrown over it, which leads to the house, does great credit to the architect. It consists of three arches, which are truly elegant. Though this house and the garden be situated in a low vale, yet the gardener told us, that it is impossible to
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ripen fruit here, without hot walls. The chapel is very spacious, as well as elegant. Some of the trees are nine feet in circumference ; but these are chiefly firs, and have been long planted.

Dine at Stoney Middleton, a very poor village, and ride afterwards to Buxton through Middleton-Dale, which very much resembles Dove-Dale, except that it is not watered, like that valley, by any river. Having passed through this dale, we ascended a very high hill, which commands a most extensive though barren and fullen prospect : not a tree to be seen, and the tops of the hills bare rocks, although the sides of these towards their bases, and the small vallies between, are covered with very good verdure. The inclosures in this dreary tract are very small, formed of stones piled up into walls, to clear the land, and to screen the cattle. And such as this is the whole country around Buxton. This place, from the efficacy of its waters, has grown into a large straggling

straggling village. The houses are chiefly, indeed I may say solely, built for the accommodation of invalids. The Duke of Devonshire has lately built some elegant houses in form of a crescent, which has a very pretty appearance. This building, I was told, would cost the Duke about 50,000*l*. But I should imagine, he will never get tenants for all those houses, as I can scarcely suppose it possible, that any person would reside at Buxton but from necessity ; to receive benefit from the water, which, in all rheumatic cases, is certainly very efficacious. The bath is about the 82*d* degree of heat, and very pleasant to the feeling of every person that enters it. Near Buxton there is an hill, in the bowels of which several hundred people find daily employment.

Monday, 30th May. Leave Buxton, and go to Castletown, a poor small town, inhabited chiefly by miners. Near to this place is the celebrated cavern called the Devil's A—se, the mouth of which is really tremendous, be-

ing fourteen yards in heighth and depth, and ten yards wide. After having advanced to the end of the mouth, you are conducted through a small door, which leads you into the cavern. At 450 yards from the entrance you come to the first water, the roof of the rock gradually sloping till it comes within about two feet of the surface of the stream which passes through the cavern. This water is to be crossed by lying down flat, in a small boat, on some straw. The boat is pushed forward by the guide, until you get through this narrow and low place, which is about four yards long. After landing on the other side, you come to a cavern seventy yards wide and forty yards high, in the top of which are several large openings; though the candles were not sufficient to enable us to see their full extent. Having crossed the water a second time, on the guide's back, you come to a cavern called Roger Rain's house, because from its roof there is a continual dropping of water. At this place you are

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entertained by a company of singers, who have taken another path, and ascended to a place called the Chancel, about thirty feet higher than the place on which you stand; where, with lights in their hands, they sing various songs. The effect of the whole is very striking. The water is, in all, crossed seven times; but you can step over it, except at the two first places. At one place, the stream is lost in a quick-sand, but emerges again at a great distance, without the cavern. The whole extent of this extraordinary subterraneous place, as measured by Sir Joseph Banks, is 617 yards, and at the furthest end, is upwards of 200 yards from the surface of the earth. At this spot the rock comes down, and closes with the water, so as to preclude all farther passage: but, as there was reason to believe, from a sound that was constantly heard, that there was a cavern beyond this boundary, a gentleman, about four years ago, was determined to try if he could not dive under the rock, and rise in the

cavern, on the other side. With this desperate resolution he plunged in with his feet foremost; but, as was expected, struck his head against a rock. In this state he remained a considerable time, till at last he was dragged out by the hair of the head. About the middle of the old cavern, the man who shews this place, has found out another passage, in a different direction, which he calls the New Cavern. Into this we went, with difficulty, about an hundred yards; but the stones were so loose under our feet, and the roof of the cavern, in several places, so low, that we did not choose to take the trouble of going farther, though the guide says, that its extent is near 200 yards. This man is so eager in pursuit of new wonders in this cave, that I should not be in the least surpris'd to hear of his being buried or drowned in it; for in winter, the whole of this subterraneous place is sometimes full of water, as clearly appears from a great quantity of mud and sand which stick to the rocks on all sides. It is indeed the passage of
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the water that has evidently been the cause of this natural curiosity. This has washed away, in the course of time, the mud and sand which filled the cavities of the rocks, and thus scooped those vacant spaces which form the caverns.

If this tremendous cave were properly lighted up, and music placed in different parts, with the witches in Macbeth and their cauldron, and other infernal agents and machines, such as are introduced on the stage, a more wonderful effect might thereby be produced, than has ever resulted from any mimick or natural scene.

Above the mouth of this cavern is the ruin of a very old castle.

On the south side of Castletown stands Man-torr, a very high hill, one side of which appears to be mouldering fast away. On the top of this hill are the remains of a Roman encampment, and near its base is a coal mine. The coals are conveyed in boats, underground, near a mile, to the bottom of an

hill, and then put into carts. Each of those boats carries about a ton. From Castletown proceed to Chapel-in-Frith, a small neat town: sleep at the George Inn, where there is most excellent accommodation.

Tuesday, 31st May. Leave Chapel-in-Frith, and ride through Whaley and Stockport, to Manchester. After ascending the hill above Whaley, the face of the country assumes a new and more pleasing aspect, being changed from rugged rocks and lofty mountains, to fertile vales and beautiful woods. The whole country, for a great many miles round Manchester, is exceedingly well cultivated, and fertile. This town is old, and of large extent; and in the skirts of it, you are struck with the appearance of many elegant houses. But, on the whole, it is not so large, or so well built as Birmingham. The road from Stockport to Manchester, a stretch of nine miles, is paved.

Wednesday, 1st June---*Manchester*. Notwithstanding what I have said of the town
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of Manchester, the industry in the manufactures carried on here and in the neighbourhood, cannot fail to excite the most agreeable emotions in the minds of all Britons. And, if it be inferior to Birmingham in respect of extent, and of building, it is superior to it in point of police or internal regulation, and also in the stile or mode of living. The population of this great town is not less than 75,000. There are not so many people of middling fortunes as in Birmingham, but there are more persons who have great fortunes: a circumstance which is to be accounted for, from the nature of the Manchester manufactures, which cannot be so well carried on as those of Birmingham, by tradesmen of small capitals. The manufacturers of Manchester live like men of fortune, which indeed they are.

The greatest part of the people are engaged in some useful art, but principally in finishing the goods that are manufactured in the neighbourhood. The mills, which I have

before mentioned, prepare the cotton for the weavers, and Manchester completes the work. From hence the goods are carried to every part of the world ; the conveyance of these being greatly facilitated by the communication which the canals afford with the sea, on either side of the island.

Manchester is the best regulated town in England, though, like Birmingham, it is not governed by magistrates of its own, or a town-council, but by the gentlemen of the town, who are at great pains to establish order and good manners among the lower people, by good regulations. The people, again, being mostly weavers, and consequently, orderly and domestic, are very tractable, and susceptible of good government. The work-house here pays better, I believe, than any in England. The poor inhabitants earn, on an average, four pence a day, though in many others they scarcely gain a farthing.

The streets are paraded every Sunday, during the time of divine service, by constables, who

who take all straggling persons into custody. Disorderly houses are searched once in every eight or ten days, about nine or ten o'clock in the evening, care being taken not to let it be known when the search is to be made. And, as all this is done not by trading justices, and other fellows in office, but by gentlemen, it answers the purpose of preserving order, without bustle, expence, or oppression.

The spirit of enterprize is extended, in Manchester, from manufactures and commerce to mechanical invention, and from thence to philosophy in general. They have, in this exemplary community, a philosophical society, who pursue literature and science with all the ardour that is natural to new establishments ; and also a music room, and regular concerts, ornaments of which no other manufacturing town in England can boast. When the manufacturers of this kingdom were in danger of suffering by the Irish propositions, the town of Manchester took the lead in opposing them, and contributed

buted twice as much as all the kingdom besides, to the support of the manufacturers who espoused their cause. It is remarkable, that in this elegant and well regulated town, the inns are the most inconvenient, incommodious, and in all respects the worst that can be well imagined. The hotel is indeed better, though not by any means very good : nor will it at all serve the purpose of travellers who stop on their journey only for a short time. The women of Manchester, and indeed of all Lancashire, are esteemed handsome, and in this respect, the title of witches may be bestowed on them without great impropriety.

Thursday, the 2d of June. Go to Worley in the Duke of Bridgewater's passage-boat, by his canal, which has been of so great service to Manchester, and all the adjacent country : the distance ten miles. At Worley is the mouth of the funnel which leads to the Duke's coal mines. This funnel, which is five feet high, and six feet broad,

goes

goes two miles under ground. At one thousand yards from the entrance, a shaft is dug to clear the mine from foul air. Several of those shafts are dug at various distances, for the same purpose. This mode of giving vent to the foul air, has been found necessary, as many fatal accidents have happened from the damp air, and sometimes explosions which have destroyed many of the people who wrought in those mines. I could have wished to enter this subterraneous passage myself, but was told that there were no people at work, and that the air was so foul, that it would be too dangerous. The boats which go through this subterraneous navigation, are of two sizes : the smallest, two and an half feet wide, and twenty feet long ; the largest, five feet broad, and fifty feet long, carrying about twenty-five tons of coal. The miners receive from twenty pence to three shillings a day, according to the quantity of coals they dig, and they work only eight hours. I am told that 250 tons of
 coals

coals are brought out in a day ; and that above 300 men are constantly employed in this business. After the coals come through this subterraneous passage, they are carried to Manchester and other towns, in the same boats. Sometimes they are put into larger ones, and conveyed to all parts of the country ; to Warrington, to Runcorn, and, by the Mersey to Liverpool.

Return to Manchester by the canal, in the same boat, which carries at least sixty passengers, and is perfectly commodious and convenient, having two cabbins in it, for the accommodation of different classes of people ; and it is so well regulated by the Duke, that no improper company can go in it, as he has given orders to the boat-master to return them their money, and to set them on shore, provided any of the passengers are guilty of improper conduct.

Friday, the 3d of June. Leave Manchester, and go by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal twenty-five miles, to Warrington,

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This canal is very wide, and capable of conveying boats of five feet draught of water. These boats are about sixty feet long, and ten feet broad. Sleep at Warrington, a large and well built town. The principal manufacture carried on here, is that of canvass. The original maker of cross-bows first resided in this town, and the same business is still carried on by some of his family.

Saturday, the 4th of June. Leave Warrington, and go to *Liverpool*, through Prescott, a neat little town, commanding a beautiful view of a very rich and well cultivated country. This prospect is bounded on the south-west by the Welch mountains, which appear very high and rugged. Liverpool is a town well known for its maritime enterprise and extensive commerce. The old part of the town is ill built, and the streets rather narrow. Great additions have been lately made to it, and many elegant houses
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are erected in its neighbourhood. Here are fourteen building yards, and three of the most commodious and complete basons for receiving ships I ever saw. These basons are capable of holding near 400 vessels, from 500 tons downwards; and can, if necessary, receive any ship, as there is twenty feet water at the dock gates. Here are also two dry basons at low water, by which the ships enter from the river, and go into the inner basons, where they are constantly kept a-float, and can be completely laden, and go to sea without anchoring in the river. These basons are surrounded with excellent ware-houses, and spacious keys for landing the goods. In short, I will venture to assert, that Liverpool is the most complete commercial sea-port in Great Britain. All the works just mentioned have been completed by the Corporation, who are very rich; and, I make no doubt, considering its extensive commerce, but they have an ample interest
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for the money they have so laudably expended.

The Duke of Bridgewater has a dock and ware-house here, where the vessels which come through his canal are repaired. In Liverpool there are five churches, and about 70,000 inhabitants. The Duke of Richmond has erected a fort at the west end of the town, which appears to be an useless profusion of the public money ; for the entrance into the river is so intricate, that it is almost impossible for the enemy to annoy the town. On the east side of Liverpool is a terrace, commanding a delightful view of the town, the river, and all the neighbouring country. This place is called the Mount, where there is a very good inn.

Monday, the 6th of June. Leave Liverpool, and go to *Ormskirk*, by the Wigan canal, a distance about twenty-five miles. Several boats are kept on this canal for the convenience of passengers, but they are by
no

no means so well regulated as the boats on the Duke's canal ; for we were witnesses of much disorder, and very improper conduct, which must make those vehicles very unpleasant to females. This canal must have been made at much less expence than the Duke's, as the country through which it passes is very level, and not intersected by any considerable rivers. The bridges are made of wood, and turn on a centre, by means of a circular iron, and iron wheels. These bridges are constantly out of repair, and are attended with considerable expence. The Wigan canal was intended to have been carried to Leeds ; and accordingly, the country was surveyed, and the level traced for this purpose. But an hill, near Whatley, I am told, is an insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of this project. This canal, I have been informed, does not, at present, return upwards of two per cent. to the proprietors. The chief article that is carried on it, is coals.

From

From Ormskirk go in a post chaise to Preston: the country between which places is low and sandy. This tract affords not any striking prospect; but it is well cultivated, and appears to be good grazing ground. Preston is a very old town, situated on an eminence, commanding a pleasing prospect all around it, but more particularly from that point from whence you view the seat of Sir Harry Houghton, on the banks of the river Ribble, which winds prettily round the eminence on which it is situated, and the distant hills in the west craven of Yorkshire bound the view.

Tuesday, the 7th of June. Leave Preston, and go on to Garstang. The road between these places is exceedingly good; the country well cultivated; much pasture land, but little corn; and no timber, all the trees being cut off by the westerly winds. Dine at Lancaster, an old and ill built town, and the streets very narrow. The castle, which is situated on an eminence that commands the

town, was built by Agricola; and, though it bears all the marks of antiquity, yet seems to be in a perfect state. This is now the county jail, which we visited, and were happy to find the prisoners well lodged, and kept clean. Lancaster has been a place of considerable trade, but seems now on the decline. The view from the castle is very extensive, but by no means pleasant.

Wednesday, the 8th of June. Sleep at Hornby. About three miles from Lancaster, enter the vale of Lonsdale, which is very beautiful. On the right is a barren ridge of mountains: in the middle runs the river Loon, through rich and fertile meadows; and on the left the hills are covered with hanging wood; the whole forming a most delightful and charming view. The village of Hornby is small, and the houses are very indifferent. Near the town is a very old castle, belonging to Mr. Charteris, from whence there is a most beautiful prospect of three rivers, the vale, and distant barren mountains.

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The castle is now uninhabited, and falling to ruin. Leave Hornby, and ride by the side of the river Loon, to Kirby-Lonsdale, the most picturesque, perhaps, and delightful ride in Britain. Kirby-Lonsdale is a neat, well built little town, situated on an eminence; and the river Loon runs close beneath it, through a rich and well cultivated vale. The adjacent and lower hills are finely covered with wood; and behind these, high and craggy mountains are presented to our view, destitute of trees, and of every kind of vegetation or verdure. The contrast between the bold and barren rocks, on the one hand, and the verdant woods and luxuriant vale, on the other, heightens the rude majesty of the former, improves the swelling softness, and the richness of the latter, and on the whole, forms the most delightful view I ever beheld.

Thursday, June 9th. From Kirby-Lonsdale proceed to Kendal, situated on the river Ken, a town of considerable extent and of great

antiquity. A great number of people are employed here in the manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, a great part of which is carried to Liverpool, from whence it is exported to the West Indies and to Guinea. This town abounds with tanners.

To the north-east of Kendal, on an high eminence, which, in the southern and eastern parts of England, would be called an hill, are the ruins of a very old castle, with a deep ditch around it, of a circular form, and very spacious within; its diameter being near 150 yards. Three bridges are built over the river. The low land in the neighbourhood of Kendal is fertile, but it is surrounded by barren mountains and craggy rocks

Leave Kendal, and pass through a country, than which one more barren, hilly, and dreary, cannot be imagined. Ride to Bowness. About a mile from this place we dismount from our horses, and ascend an hill covered with rude and craggy rocks, which
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commands a view that exceeds all description. From this point is seen the greater part of the Windermere Lake, and ten islands. On the largest of these there is an house, built in a circular form, at present belonging to a Mr. Christian, who purchased both island and house for 1,700l. This island is not only beautiful in itself, from a variety of grounds, and clumps of trees, but it is so happily situated as to command a view of many of the enchanting objects on this lake. The other islands are much smaller than this, but have a charming effect from being richly adorned with wood. The margin of this lake is surrounded with rich meadows, fertile hills, and beautiful woods, with perpendicular precipices, and old yews and hollies growing out of the fissures of the craggy rocks ; all of them so curiously mixed and interspersed, and reflecting their images so accurately and so clearly in the transparent expanse below, that it would be difficult to conceive how nature herself could form a more captivating scene.

From different points of view, those natural beauties shew themselves in different shapes. Some of the ablest pens have been employed, and the imagination of the poet has been racked, to give a description of this beautiful display of nature ; but language is unable to convey the emotions that this scene excites, even with the aid of the most faithful pencil. Therefore, whoever wishes to have a just conception of Windermere Lake, and its surrounding beauties, must view them on the spot.

Friday, June 10th. Cross the ferry from Bowness, and walk to Hawks-head, about four miles distant. This village is situated at the upper end of Estwait-Water, which is about two miles in length, and half a mile broad, surrounded with fine woods and fertile meadows. At the upper end of this piece of water is a good house, called Belmont, commanding a view of the whole. In the afternoon we went to the head of Coniston Lake, but a thick fog coming on sud-

suddenly, we were deprived of the pleasure of seeing it, and obliged to return to Bowness by Ambleside and Low-wood Inn : but the same fog which prevented us from seeing Coniston Lake, hindered us also from seeing the adjacent country.

Saturday, June 11th. Leave Bowness, and ride to the south end of Windermere. The road is exceedingly good, and carried within a quarter of a mile of the lake, from one end to the other, sometimes through delightful woods, where, for a short time, the water and surrounding hills are hid from your view ; but the water and opposite shore now and then appearing, as you advance, through the trees. Sometimes you ride over fertile and beautiful vales, and frequently under high mountains, whose cliffs hang over the road. There is not any part of this ride, which is continued for fourteen miles, that is not highly picturesque, and fitted to afford the most soothing ideas and exquisite gratification.

Return by Bowness, and go to Low-wood Inn to dinner. This inn is situated about two miles from the north end of the lake, close upon its banks, and commands a prospect of all the upper part of the lake, and as far down as Windermere Island, with several of the smaller islands around it. But from this point they are shut in with the surrounding head-lands, and lose their insular appearance, by which the beauty of the prospect is considerably diminished.

Sunday, June 12th. Having met with a disappointment in our attempt to see Coniston Lake on Friday, and being determined to have a view of all the beauties which this extraordinary country affords, we ride to Coniston in the morning, which is at a distance, from Low-wood Inn, of nine miles. The road is not very good, but the surrounding scenery is so interesting, that we had but little time to look down. After riding about seven miles, we got to the top of an hill, from whence Coniston Lake is
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to be seen in its full extent. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by rich meadows. The lower parts of the adjacent mountains are well covered with wood. There is, however, by no means such variety in the scenery here as in Windermere. The hills assume a more regular appearance in their summits, and reach, in general, to the water's edge in a more gentle descent. The want of islands, too, is a great deficiency. Coniston Lake should be seen before Windermere, as it certainly has great beauties, though by a comparison with Windermere, they are considerably lessened. The north end of Coniston Lake is very bold and striking : and here we admire the situation of Coniston-Hall, on an eminence, and surrounded with fine hanging woods, with rich pasture land below, reaching to the edge of the lake. Behind and above the hall, several mountains rise with tremendous majesty, craggy, bleak, and barren ; from the bosom of one of which a cataract issues, which, in

wet weather, must add considerably to the grandeur of the scene.

Return to Low-wood to dinner, and in the evening walk to the upper end of Windermere. About two miles up in this romantic vale, is a house belonging to Sir Michael Le Fleming, called Rydal-Hall. In this vale runs the river Rothay, winding through beautiful woods and verdant meadows, till it falls into the lake. On each side of the river are stupendous, black, and barren rocks. Close by Rydal house is a water-fall, where Sir Michael Le Fleming has built a small house, in a most sequestered and convenient spot for enjoying it. The fall is indeed nothing extraordinary, as it does not exceed twelve feet : but the noise of the water, and the dark shade of the trees around, form a gloomy scene, which fills the mind with a pleasing melancholy.

Monday, June 13th. Leave Low-wood Inn, and ride through Ambleside to Kefwick, a small village, at the head of Windermere

Water,

Water. Pass by Sir Michael Le Fleming's seat ; and, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, enjoy a charming view of Rydal-Water, in which are several beautiful islands ! A little further on is Rydal-Pass, from which you look down upon a small lake, called Grasmere, in a most fertile vale, surrounded by mountains. A few miles from hence is Thirlmere, or Thirl-Water, a delightful lake, extending through a vale about four miles long. Near the middle of this lake, a promontory extends from each side, and confines the water to the size of a small river, over which is a rustick bridge. Ascend an high hill, from whence there is a most tremendous view of a deep and dismal glen, through which we passed, and ascended another mountain, where the eye is delighted with the enchanting view of Keswick-Vale, the noble lake of Derwent-Water, and part of Bassenthwaite. This vale in circumference includes about twenty miles, and the land is exceedingly fertile.

Dine at Kefwick, a neat little town, situated at the north end of the lake. The afternoon was spent in rowing about upon this beautiful sheet of water, which is three miles long, and one and an half wide. Four islands, called Pocklington's, Lord's, St. Herbert's, and Rapsholm, add greatly to the beauty of this water. Some are covered with verdant turf; others are planted with various trees. On Pocklington's Island is an elegant modern-built house, the ground about which is laid out with much taste. After having viewed the magnificent prospects around this lake, from different stations, the rugged and perpendicular rocks of Barrowdale, and the verdant bosom of Skiddaw, return to our inn at Kefwick, and

On Tuesday the 14th, ride to the top of Skiddaw, which I believe is computed to be about 1,000 or 1,100 yards perpendicular from Derwent-Water. This mountain is by no means difficult of access, and is covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser

as you ascend, till you come within a quarter of a mile of its summit, where it is very steep, and where the atmosphere is so rarified, as to prevent vegetation. The whole top of the mountain is covered with a loose brown slaty stone, upon which it is difficult to walk. On reaching the summit, we were deprived of having the view we expected, of the surrounding country, which in clear weather must be very extensive; but unfortunately at this time, all the distant objects were obscured by a thick haze. Return to Kefwick.

Wednesday, the 15th. Go in a boat to the upper or south part of the lake, and visit the romantic regions of Barrowdale, where there is such a mixture of tremendous and beautiful scenery, as perhaps no other spot on earth can exhibit. To describe the component parts which form the wonderful whole, would require the genius of Thomson or Salvator Rosa.

In this vale is a remarkable mine, where an abundance of mineral earth, or hard shining

ning stone, is found, which we call black lead, and which is sold for ten shillings per pound. This is said to be the only mine of the same kind in Europe. It is opened once in five or seven years, and a sufficient quantity taken out to answer all the purposes to which it is applied for that period of time.

Through the vale winds the River Derwent, which forms the lake, and afterwards passes into Bassenthwaite-Water. After having spent the morning in this delightful vale, return to an house called Low-dore Inn, which is situated close by a celebrated fall of water, called by the same name. The cataract falls from a vast heighth, through a large chasm, from one craggy precipice to another, until it is lost in the lake. After heavy falls of rain, this natural exhibition must be tremendous. Return in the evening, with reluctance, to Keswick.

After viewing this elysium, which affords the greatest gratification to every traveller, we could not avoid indulging one melancholy

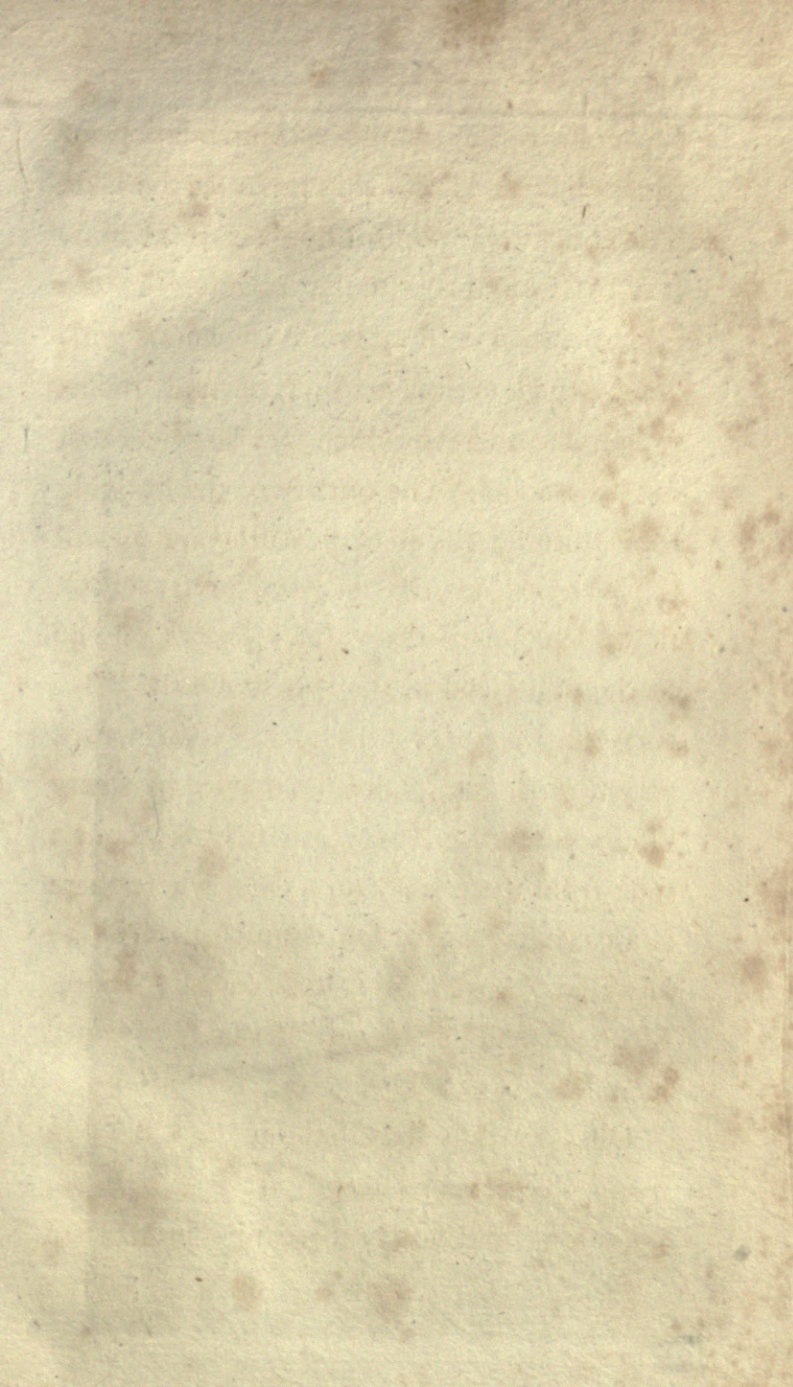
choly reflection---that the descendants of the ancient proprietors should still be deprived of their birth-right. The liberality of the British parliament has been nobly exercised, in returning the forfeited estates in Scotland. It is to be hoped, that the same benevolence will be extended to the family of Radcliff.

Thursday, June 16th. We ride to Ulls-Water, at the distance of fifteen miles, a great part of the way over a dreary moor, and the country round very barren. In this moor we were caught by a violent hail storm. Being entirely exposed, we were obliged to turn our horses backs to the storm, and to stand still till it passed over; for the hail-stones were so large, that it was impossible to face it. Dine at Pulobridge, a very bad inn, where we could not get any beds. Go on five miles, and sleep at Penrith.

On Friday 17th, return to Ulls-Water. Ride on the side of the lake, five miles, to Lyulph's Tower, an house lately built by Lord Surrey, (now Duke of Norfolk) in
form

form of a castle, for the accommodation of his friends, and those who go to see the lake. The construction of this house is very whimsical. It has two circular turrets. In the centre, which is flat, is an enormous window, which serves to light several rooms within the turrets, which are large enough for bed-rooms. The outside of the building is quite in the stile of an old castle; and viewed from the water, has a very pretty effect. Leave our horses at Lyulph's Tower, and go to the upper end of the lake in a boat. Return to the tower to dinner, which was a very decent one, and recommended by a very kind reception. After dinner, walk about a mile from the tower, up a dale, where there is a cascade. This fall is much superior to any that I have seen in this country, being fifty feet, and having a greater body of water in it.

Ulls-Water is sixty fathom deep, and in many places very steep. It is about ten miles long, and nearly three miles broad, and
has





G. Barrett R.A. Pinxit

Heath Sculp.

Wells, Water, & A Lake in Cumberland.

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has more the appearance of a lake than any of the others, as you can look over, at one view, a greater expanse of water. Like the others, it is furrounded by high mountains and perpendicular rocks; and, in many places, are yews, holly, and birch, apparently growing out of the solid mass of stone: some young, and in a flourishing condition; others worn out with age. On the banks of the lake there is a great deal of pasture, and some arable land. There are several good houses here, situated so as to command most beautiful views. The land also round the lake is well wooded. But in general, Ulls-Water is by no means so well adorned with wood as the other lakes, particularly Windermere. At the upper end, however, there is a remarkably fine wood, reaching from the water's edge nearly to the summit of the mountain, which is, at least, one thousand feet high. This wood consists of holly, birch, yew, and oak; and though none of

the trees are large, it nevertheless makes a beautiful appearance. At this end of the lake there are three little islands, or rather rocks, covered only with a few shrubs; and at the farthest extremity is a little village, called Patterdale, surrounded by fine wood and rich meadows. A river runs through this village, which falls into the lake. In an old ruinous house there lives a miser, who calls himself the King of Patterdale.

In the evening we return by water, to the south end of the lake, which is adorned by a beautiful hill, belonging to Mr. Hassel, called Dunmallet. This hill is covered with a variety of trees, and the different shades of green have a pleasing effect. Sleep at Penrith. Between this place and Ulls-Water, the country is well cultivated, and enriched by several gentlemen's seats, with large plantations about them; among which are the antient seats of the Earl of Surrey and Lord Lonsdale: the former called Grey-Stock Park, the latter Lowther-Hall.

Satur-

Saturday, 18th June. Penrith is a neat well built little town. On an eminence are the remains of an old castle. The church is a very handsome and spacious building. In the church-yard there are two very remarkable stones, about eight feet high, and fifteen feet asunder, with three very curious ones between, put edgeways, and joined at the top. This, I suppose, has been the burying place of some antient warrior ; but the antiquarians have not been able to decypher the inscription, or to trace the antiquity of the monument. On an high hill, to the north of the town, stands a watch-tower, or beacon, built entirely of stone, which commands a very distant view of all the country round, and was formerly intended to give the alarm of the approach of an enemy. To the north-east is a range of very high mountains, called Cross Fells, or the British Alps, on which the snow, in large quantities, is very visible. In some places, I am told, it remains all the year round. Dine at Penrith,

and ride to Carlisle in the evening. The country between these two towns is very capable of cultivation, and actually undergoing rapid improvement. In this tract of country, there is much corn land; and, about Carlisle, there is a great extent of rich grazing land, on both sides of the river Eden, which runs by the town.

Sunday, 19th June. Carlisle is a city of considerable extent, surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, which is going fast to decay. At the north end of the town stands the castle, the rudest heap of stones that were ever piled together by the industry of man. There are four old invalids who take care of the ammunition kept in it, of which there is a considerable quantity, and 500 stand of arms. On the walls are mounted thirty guns, from six to twenty-four pounders, and among these the guns with which the town was reduced in 1745, by the Duke of Cumberland. The ditch around the
castle

castle is a filthy stagnated pool. Between the old citadel or castle, and the walls and motè by which it is separated from the town, is a declining bank, on which there is a row of trees, planted by the hands of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when a prisoner in Carlisle. There are many very good houses in this town, though, in general, it is very ill built, and excessively dirty, from the circumstances of its being surrounded by a wall, and having only a few outlets. Over the river, which is pretty large, are thrown two very elegant bridges. The cathedral is an handsome old building, in the Gothic style; the stone of a brick-dust red, like the cathedral of Litchfield. Near this edifice there is a very modern church, which looks on the outside more like a ball-room than a place of worship.

Dine at Carlisle, and in the afternoon, crossing the sands at the upper end of Solway Firth, enter Scotland, and pass on to

Annan, which is distant from Carlisle eighteen miles.

The land between the Solway Sands and Annan, is very poor, being chiefly a black gravel, and bog, producing nothing but heath. The country here is for many miles low and flat, but the road exceedingly good. The town of Annan is small, but very neat. It is situated on an eminence above the river of that name, which winds prettily through the meadows below the town. These, near the banks of the river, produce good grafs. Immediately on crossing the Solway Firth, we found the children, and even many of the men and women, without either shoes or stockings. The cottages are miserable huts, made of mud, intermixed sometimes with round stones, (such as are found in the beds of rivers, and as you meet with in tracts that have, in the lapse of time, suffered the influence and agency of water) and covered with turf.

Sleep

Sleep at Annan, where there are two very good inns, particularly the Queensberry Arms ; and after dinner,

On Monday, the 20th June, ride in the afternoon, eighteen miles, to Dumfries. On the road from Annan to this place, as from the Solway Sands to Annan, the cottages are built of mud, and covered with turf or thatch, the poorest habitations that can be imagined, and extremely dirty. The inhabitants are turned yellow with the smoke of the turf, which is their only fuel. A similar effect, I have been informed, is produced, by the same cause, on the inhabitants of North Holland. The connection between climate, soil, food, vegetable effluvia, and other physical causes, and the complexions or colours of man, and other animals, is for the most part as mysterious as it is various ; but here it is abundantly manifest. Till you come within two miles of Dumfries, the land is so exceedingly bad, that it must baffle every effort towards cultivation. It seems to

produce nothing but peat, which is cut here, in large quantities, and supplies all the country round. Dumfries is a pretty large town, and very clean. It is situated in a low vale. The lands about it are tolerably well cultivated. About three miles from it there is a small house of the Duke of Queensberry's, with some large plantations of fir, which appear to thrive extremely well.

Tuesday, 21st June. Leave Dumfries in the morning; pass Lord Hopetoun's house, around which we find some tolerable woods; but the adjacent country is very barren. The farm houses are in general miserable huts, the people very poor, and the lower class of females exceedingly dirty. The old women, frightful enough of themselves, are rendered still more so by their dress, the outer garment being a long dirty cloak, reaching down to the ground, and the hood drawn over their heads, and most of them without shoes and stockings. Others among them wear what they call *buggers*, that is, stockings

ings with the feet either worn away by long and hard service, or cut from them on purpose: so that the leg is covered by these uncouth teguments, while the foot, that bears the burden, and is exposed to brakes and stones, is left absolutely bare. In the winter, especially in the highland and mountainous parts of Scotland, which include extensive regions on its southern borders, the old women and men very generally wear a kind of boots or hose formed of a coarse thick woollen cloth, or serge, which they call *plaiding*, and which they roll in folds, one above another, for the sake of heat. In the Low Country of Scotland, there are many districts, where the old men yet wear around their loins leathern belts or girdles, fastened by an iron or brass buckle, which, as we learn from sculpture and painting, so late as towards the end of the last century, were very commonly worn even by the Scottish gentlemen. Near Lord Hoptoun's is a remarkable arch thrown over a
 deep

deep glen, a very rapid river precipitating itself about sixty feet beneath, through large rocks, which, in winter, cannot fail to make a tremendous appearance. Between Dumfries and Moffat, a space of twenty-one miles, there is not an house in which you can find any accommodation that is tolerable.

Dine at Moffat, a very small town, with some tolerable houses in it, which are let to invalids who come to this place for the benefit of the water. Here are two springs, one of them the strongest mineral in Britain, and of a very bracing quality. It is about four miles from the town. The other, which is of a milder nature, and now commonly used, is about a mile distant, and issues out of a rock about thirty feet high, by the side of a deep glen, at the bottom of which there runs a strong stream. The former spring has been greatly injured by the admission of another stream into it, which has deprived it of two thirds of its qualities.

Moffat

Moffat is furrounded by high hills, and watered by the river Annan, here only a small stream. The land, except that near the tops of the hills, seems very capable of cultivation, and, such as by industry, might produce good corn ; for, wherever an attempt has been made, it seems to have been attended with success : but their chief attention, in this part of the country, is bestowed on the rearing of sheep, which is done with less trouble, and with greater certainty of profit or success. But, I should think, that the culture of grain and the breeding of sheep might be happily united ; and that the land in these parts might be made more profitable, than it is in its present state, both to the landlord and tenant, by enclosing the lower parts of the hills, and screening them from the rudeness of the climate by trees. For in this barren tract, there is scarcely a tree or wood of any kind to be seen, except a plantation of firs to the north of the town, which are yet in their infancy, but which clearly prove that trees will grow, if the inhabitants

habitants will only take the trouble to plant them. There is a good house here, belonging to Lord Hopetoun; and the next best is the inn, where there is good accommodation, and an ordinary, as at Matlock and Buxton.

Wednesday, 22d June. Leave Moffat, and ascend an hill, which is nearly three miles in height. From this height you have a most extensive and dreary prospect of the West Highlands, without so much as one single tree or shrub to be seen, which ever way you turn your eye, for thirty miles around.

Ride fifteen miles to Elvan-foot, with this dreary waste on every side. Cross a bridge over the River Clyde, and arrive at a miserable cottage, called an inn, where, notwithstanding its appearance, we got a tolerable dinner, and some very good wine. There is an house here, belonging to Mr. Irvine, which is falling fast to ruin. This inn, and a blacksmith's shop, are the only habitations

to be seen in all this country, except a few temporary shepherds huts. This place may suit the transient purposes of a traveller, on a fine summer's day, which this happened to be; but in winter, it cannot be better described than by the following lines :

Wou'd Heaven, to punish some abandon'd wretch,
 Push the dread vengeance to its utmost stretch,
 Let him, in cold October's wintry storm,
 Where sullen heaths the sulky hills deform,
 To bleak *Drumlanrig* * on an hack repair,
 Delug'd with floods of rain, and shelter there ;
 Or should this curst doom be too severe,
 Let the vile miscreant find a refuge here.

Among these mountains, and only two or three miles from each other, the Annan, the Clyde, and the Tweed, the principal rivers in the south of Scotland, derive their source. Most of the mountains are covered, even to their summits, with tolerable grass. But they feed nothing upon them but sheep, and these, by no means in proportion to the extent

* The Duke of Queensberry's seat.

tent of the country. The proprietors of land in the North and West Highlands of Scotland have of late converted large tracts to the rearing of sheep, that had in all former times been given up to the breed of black cattle. It is for the land-holders and tenants in the South Highlands of Scotland to consider, whether it would not be for their interest, in like manner, to employ certain portions of their pasture lands, in the breed of horned cattle, especially as they have a great advantage over the farmers of the north and the west parts of the country, in their vicinity to England. At Elvan-foot is an handsome bridge over the Clyde.

In the afternoon ride to Douglas-Mill, through the same kind of wild country, fourteen miles. At this place there is a tolerable inn. About two miles from Douglas-Mill, stands the antient Castle of Douglas, situated on a small river of the same name. Of the old castle there remains only part of one turret. Near the same spot there is a new castle,

castle, which, however, is not completely finished. This, I suppose, was intended to be like the old one; but three turrets only, and part of the body of the castle, is all that is completed. Many of the rooms are spacious and lofty, but not well executed. The turrets are circular, and have handsome rooms in them, on each story, which, in the upper story, are very convenient, being converted to the purpose of dressing-rooms for the bed-chambers. If this house, or castle, were finished, it would be a magnificent building: but I do not find that Mr. Douglas ever intends to live in it. The park, which is nearly three miles round, is well ~~well~~ planted, and many of the trees are very old. But all the country around, far and near, is open, and, for the most part, nothing but sheep-ground. About a mile from the castle is the village of Douglas.

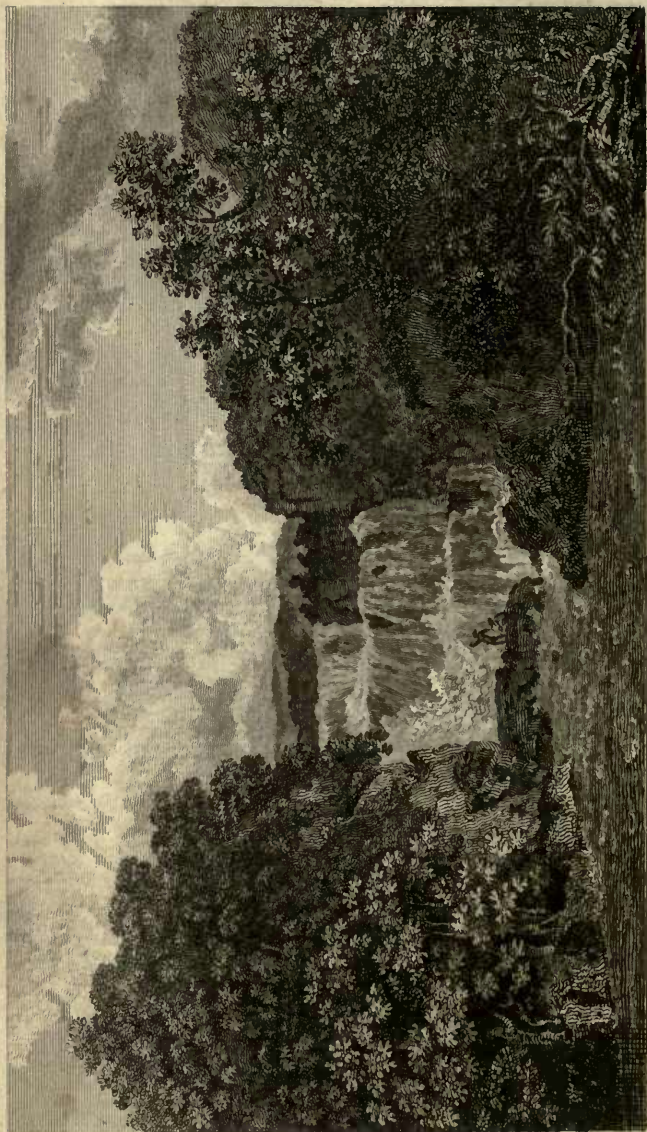
Thursday, June 23d. Leave Douglas-Mill, and go to Lanerk. Having travelled
about

about three miles, we fall in with the Clyde, the banks of which are under tolerable cultivation, and in some places prettily adorned with hanging woods. In this ride, the country improves every mile, and begins to be enriched by several gentlemen's seats, with plantations about them, which, after the wide wastes and dreary solitudes lately traversed, affords a pleasing relief to the eye, and wears the appearance of comfort. On the right hand, about five miles from Lanerk, is a seat of Lord Hyndford. A mile further, cross a very elegant bridge, of five arches, over the Clyde. Nearly two miles from Lanerk, we get out of the chaise, and walk about a mile out of the road, to an house called Corra Lynn,* belonging to Sir John Lockhart Ross ; close by which are the
Falls

* It is to this scene that Allan Ramsay alludes, as to the greatest possible hyperbole, when, in his Elegy on John Cowper, a burlesque poem, he says,

O ! could my tears like Clyde down rin,
And make a noise like Corra Lynn.





Heath Sculp.

L. Playfair Delin.

Stone Byers Lynn on the Clyde.

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Falls of the Clyde, which exhibit the first scene of this kind in Great Britain. Many circumstances concur to render these sublime falls beautifully picturesque : woody banks, the romantic face of the country, and the form of the rocks over which they dash, so varied, as to give the awful torrent the grandest, as well as the most diversified appearance. At the Corra Lynn, the river, which is very large, is precipitated over a solid rock, not less than 100 feet ; and, at Stone-Byers, about a mile higher up the Clyde, there is another fall, of about sixty feet, where the river, confined within a narrow bed, makes one entire shoot over the rock. At both these places, this great body of water, rushing with horrid fury, seems to threaten destruction to the solid rocks that enrage it by their resistance. It boils up from the caverns which itself has formed, as if it were vomited out of the infernal regions. The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the

F

heart.

heart. In vain you look for cessation or rest to this troubled scene. Day after day, and year after year, it continues its furious course ; and every moment seems as if wearied nature were going to general wreck.

At the distance of about a mile from this awful scene, you see a thick smoke ascending to Heaven over the stately woods. As you advance you hear a fullen noise, which, soon after, almost stuns your ears. Doubling, as you proceed, a tuft of wood, you are struck at once with the awful scene which suddenly bursts upon your astonished sight. Your organs of perception are hurried along, and partake of the turbulence of the roaring waters. The powers of recollection remain suspended, for a time, by this sudden shock ; and it is not till after a considerable time, that you are enabled to contemplate the sublime horrors of this majestic scene.

It is a certain truth, that such falls of water as these, exhibit grander and more interesting scenes than even any of those outrageous

rageous appearances that are formed by storms, when unresisted by rocks or land, in the troubled ocean. In the sea, water rolls heavily on water, without offering to our view any appearance of *inherent* impetuosity: we desiderate the contrast of the rocky shores, and there is not any such horrid noise.

The cascade at the Corra Lynn, though it falls from the greatest altitude, and in one uninterrupted sheet, is narrow in proportion to its height: that at Stone-Byers, though not much more than half the height of the other, has somewhat in it of greater grandeur. It is three times as wide; its mass is more diversified; its eddies more turbulent and outrageous; and, without being divided into such a number of parts as might take any thing from its sublimity, it exhibits a variety of forms that give a greater appearance both of quantity and of disorder.

In the Corra Lynn, just where the water begins to fall down the horrid deep, there stands on a pointed rock a ruined castle,
which

which about fifty years ago was inhabited. In floods, the rock and castle shake in such a manner as to spill water in a glass. Imagination can scarcely conceive a situation more awefully romantic, or, before the use of gunpowder, more impregnable. Sir John Lockhart Ross has an house on the verge of this matchless scene.

On the edge also of this stupendous fall of water, stands a mill, whose feeble wheel seems ready to be dashed in pieces, even by the skirts of its foam.

The walk between the higher and the lower falls, is extremely beautiful and romantic. The rocks, on each side of the river, are an hundred feet high, and covered with wood. It runs also over a bed of solid rock, in many places broken, and worn into large cavities by the violence of the water, which, from a variety of interruptions, assumes a variety of directions, and in other places forms numberless inferior cascades. The two principal falls, when the river is full,

full, are tremendous beyond description. In the summer months, the quantity of water which it contains, is not generally so great as to prevent the curious traveller from making so near an approach, as may enable him to take a minute and accurate survey of its beauties.

From the Corra Lynn the Clyde continues to run for several miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and on either side are several good houses, very pleasantly situated, and the land about them well improved. We dined at Lanerk, which is delightfully situated on the brow of an hill above the Clyde, which commands a very pleasing prospect. Lanerk is a borough town, but small and ill built; and the inhabitants appear to be rather in a state of poverty. In the evening go to Hamilton, a neat well-built town, with some very good houses in it. The inn here, where we slept, is a very good one. It is kept by a Mr. Clarke, from London. At the end of this

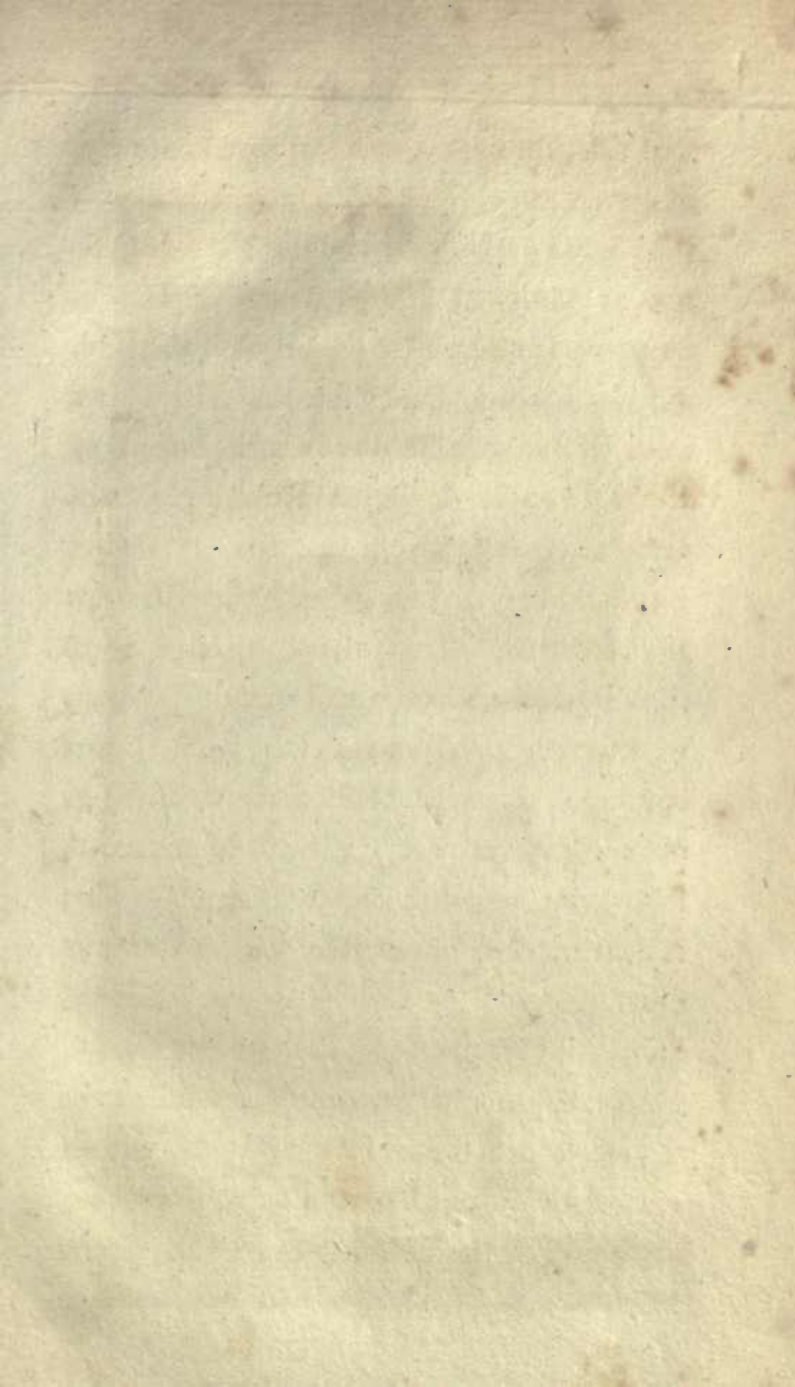
town is the Duke of Hamilton's house, which forms three sides of a quadrangle, placed in a very low situation. Some of the rooms in it are large and spacious, but in general, not well furnished. Among the pictures which adorn this place, there is one which is indeed capital, namely, Daniel in the Den of Lions. On a hill in front of the house, is a fanciful building in the stile of a castle, where there are two or three sitting rooms, which command a very pleasant prospect. The rest of the building is allotted to servants, and other purposes. Here the Duchess has a very pleasant flower-garden, and notwithstanding the height of the spot, every thing in it was very forward at this time, and all the flowers of the season in full bloom. From this building is a delightful ride of eight miles, on the verge of a fine wood, which hangs over the River Clyde. In a part of this ride we passed by a number of oaks, of much greater antiquity than any we had seen since we entered Scotland. Near these

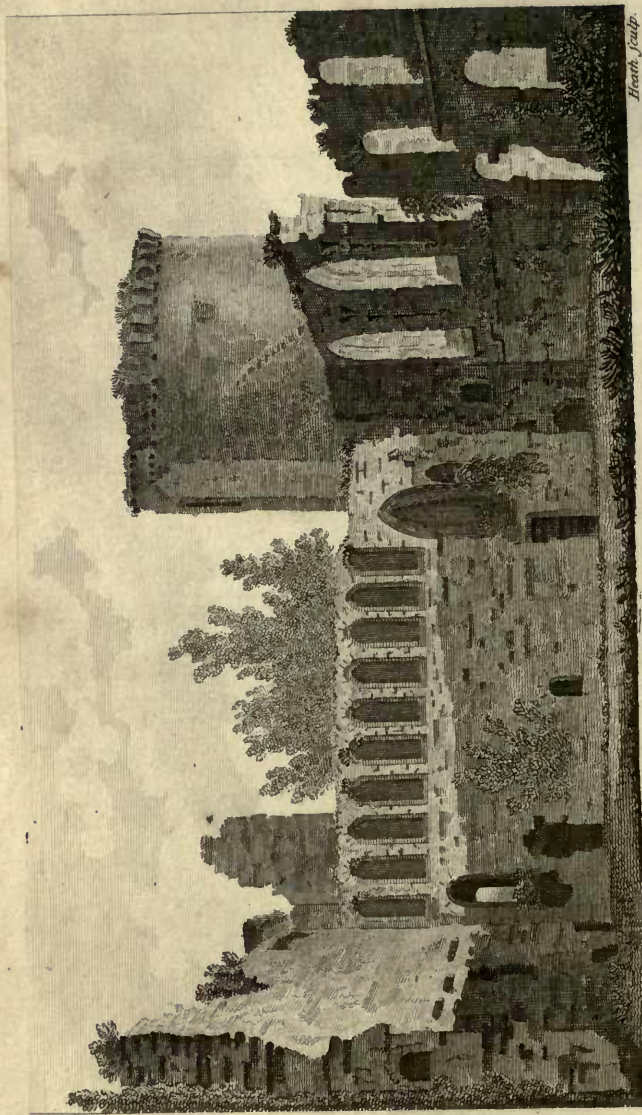
these venerable trees, and on the top of a rock which hangs over the river, are the ruins of the old castle of the Hamiltons. Of this structure little now remains, except the gateway. Here we were shewn some of the original cattle of the country, lineally descended from the wild ones, but which, like their present masters, have now grown tame and civilized. At the Duke's house is a most excellent garden of seven acres, well stocked. The walls are covered with fruit trees, which are in a very flourishing state, and which exhibit not any symptoms of the bad climate complained of in this country. Cherries and strawberries were at this time quite ripe; and most other fruits were brought to maturity, in their proper season, without the aid of art, which was not the case at the Duke of Devonshire's, in Derbyshire. At the Duke of Hamilton's there is also a good hot-house and green-house.

Saturday, the 25th of June. Leave Hamilton, and proceed to Glasgow, a very plea-

fant ride, through a well improved country, of eleven miles, part of it on the banks of the Clyde. About three miles from Hamilton is Bothwell-Bridge, where a famous battle was fought in 1651, between the Loyalists and Scotch Covenanters. About two miles from this is Bothwell Castle, belonging to the Douglas family, which is a great ancient tower, exactly in the stile, as well as corresponding in magnitude, to the old Welch castles. The walls of this large structure, a great part of which is still standing, were sixty feet high, and fifteen thick. This enormous mass, in one part, crushed its foundation, and rock and castle, in one place, fell down together in the Clyde. This breach in the foundation was afterwards filled up, and the wall that had fallen rebuilt. This castle formed an oblong square, or internal quadrangle, with a round turret at each corner, three of which are still entire; but all the internal part is demolished. In the centre of the building stood the citadel,

or





Heath. Sculp.

L'Esq. J. J. J. J.

Bothwell Castle!

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or keep, which was the most inaccessible part of the castle. The windows were placed very high, the bottoms of them being at least fifteen feet from the ground ; and all of them looked into the square, or area. The elevated situation of the windows, as well as their internal aspect towards the great court, were precautions, we may presume, against the arrows or other missile weapons which might be thrown into them by an enemy. On the same principle we may account for the elevated position, as well as the narrowness of the windows, in all other antient edifices. On the opposite side of the river, are to be seen the remains of the beautiful Castle of Blantyre, belonging to the nobleman of that name. Between this monastery and Bothwell-Castle, there was a secret and subterraneous communication, below the bed of the Clyde : so that the antient Douglasses were secured by the architecture, and the religion of the times, as well as the valour of their arms. Near this Mr. Douglas has lately
built

built a very commodious as well as elegant house, in the modern stile, on a site that commands a view of both the Clyde and the old castle.

Dine at Glasgow, a large and well built city, containing about 50,000 inhabitants. A considerable trade has been carried on here, in tobacco and rum, from the West Indies and Virginia ; but it is now considerably diminished. The capitals, however, the mercantile habits, and the adventurous spirit of the people are striking with success into new paths of industry. The cotton manufactures, particularly, are increasing here daily, and especially those of nankeens, which are of as good a fabric as those of China.

The college of Glasgow is about the size of the smallest at Oxford, and is capable of admitting a considerable number of students, although only eight or ten live in it, the rest being dispersed in private lodgings in the city. There are professors here, of all the sciences, many of whom, as Simson, Hutchinson, Smith, Muir,

Muir, Millar, and Reid, are celebrated in the republic of letters. The dispersion of the students in private quarters, here as at Edinburgh, prevents that monastic discipline which is still preserved, in some degree, in the two other Scottish universities of inferior renown. But, to balance this disadvantage, if it be a disadvantage, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the faculties have still some regard to decency, and to the name and dignity of their respective universities, in granting literary degrees.

The principal of the college of Glasgow enjoys an annual salary of 500*l*. The other professors have from 2 to 300; but the professor of divinity has nothing; though he is always provided for by some other consistent and collateral office, either in the church or university, or both. In the other Scotch universities, small salaries are allowed to the professors of divinity, as well as houses and gardens: but, then, they are not permitted,
like

like the professors of literature and philosophy, to take any fees from their pupils; which, according to the nice and delicate feelings of the Scottish reformers, would be a species of *simony*, or selling the Holy Ghost for money.

The college garden is pleasant, though not very extensive. The library, which is a tolerable room, contains about 3,000 volumes.

In the city of Glasgow there are eleven kirks, besides fundry conventicles and meeting houses. The Eighty-five Societies, or fellowship-meetings of the handicraftsmen of Glasgow, and chiefly the weavers, in which they instruct one another in metapysical notions in theology, are celebrated by the petitions presented to parliament by Lord G. Gordon. In such, and so extensive a city, lying in the south-west quarter of Scotland, it is not to be wondered, that there is not a little grimace and hypocrisy. It is not many years since the magistrates of Glasgow, humouring the austerity of certain of their clergy, and
the

the general prejudices of the people, were wont to be very rigid in enforcing a judaical observance of the sabbath. The elders, a class of men in Scotland that seem to unite in their persons somewhat of the authority of curates, constables, and church-wardens, used to search, on the Sunday evenings, the public houses ; and if any person, not belonging to the family, was found there, he was subjected to a fine, or, if he could not give an account of himself, perhaps to imprisonment. Yet means were found by all who had a mind to evade the laws of sobriety in the following manner. They called at an elder's house, on pretence of seeking the benefit of his prayers or family worship. This duty being over, the elder put up his bible on an adjoining shelf, and took down a bowl, in which he made a small quantity of punch, presenting, at the same time, something to eat, as ham, oat-cake, cheese, dried fish, &c. which they call a *relish*. The elder's bowl being soon exhausted, each of the guests, in his turn,

insisted

insisted also on having his bowl; for which demands the landlord took care, before hand, to be well provided with rum and other ingredients, which he retailed, in this private manner, chiding his guests, (at the same time that he drank glafs for glafs) for their intemperance. The company parted at a late hour, sufficiently replenished, it must be owned, with the spirit.—

A more liberal spirit, it is justice to observe, begins to prevail here, as in other parts of Scotland. In Glasgou, we find the most complete abbey that is in Scotland, in which there are now three places for public devotion; one of them in the spot which was formerly appointed for the burial of the dead; a most gloomy place, and well adapted to the genius of the Presbyterian religion. Two handsome bridges extend over the Clyde. In this city, there are two glafs-houses; one for making black, the other for making white glafs. There is a canal from this place to the east sea, which will admit
of

of vessels of 150 tons; but the experience has been greater than the commerce * repays, for 500l. shares are now selling for 200l. Had this canal been made only half as large, it would have answered much better.

Sunday, 26th June. Go from Glasgow to Paisley. This town contains 20,000 inhabitants, the greatest part of whom are employed in the manufacture of silk and thread gauze. This last is made from five-pence halfpenny to nine-pence per yard, and the silk from nine-pence to twelve shillings. The people are paid by the yard, in proportion to the fineness of the gauze. Some of the men and women earn five shillings a day for the fine gauze. Very young girls are employed in weaving the coarser sort. Some of them weave three yards a day or more, and can earn thirteen or fourteen pence. Young children are also made useful in preparing the
the

* Since writing the above, commerce has been very much increased, and the price of shares in the canal increased, of course, in proportion.

the filk and thread for the loom, and are paid from four-pence to six-pence a day.

At this place are the remains of an ancient abbey, built in the year 1100, part of which is in tolerable order, and serves instead of a kirk. There are two other regular kirks in Paisley, and five Dissenting meeting-houses. The manufactory here was established about twenty-five years ago, by an Englishman of the name of Philips; and it is now increased to the amazing magnitude of giving employment and subsistence to 15,000 souls. They have lately introduced the cotton manufacture here, which is increasing very fast.

The town of Paisley is near two miles long, and the new part of it, which has been built within these five years, contains many very good houses, built of free-stone. The principal manufacturers are sixteen in number, seven English and nine Scotch. Many of these have made considerable fortunes, set up their carriages, and built, in the neighbourhood of the town, elegant country houses.

Many

Many houses in Paisley pay, in wages to journeymen weavers, women and children, 500l. a week. The carriage of new gauze patterns from London to this place, by the coach and waggons, costs 500l. a year. A fertile country, cheap labour, a sober and steady people, abundance of coal and water carriage, were the circumstances which invited English manufacturers to settle in this country; and the justness of their views has been fully evinced by the most prosperous success.

In the abbey, which belongs to Lord Abercorn, there is a monument of the wife of Robert Bruce, who broke her neck near this place, when she was big with child. The infant was preserved, and afterwards created Lord Semple, and was grandfather to James I. The bells were taken out of this abbey, and are now at Durham. There is a most excellent inn at Paisley, built by Lord Abercorn, and kept in very good order by the present landlord, Mr. Watts, who provided us with a handsome carriage, and horses that performed a journey of 600 miles through the most

mountainous part of Scotland with the greatest ease. The civility and attention of Mr. Watts merits this remembrance.

Monday at Paisley.

Tuesday, 28th June. Return to Glasgow; the country between which and Paisley is pretty well cultivated, and presents several pleasant prospects. The country round Glasgow produces but little corn, nor is there such attention shewn to AGRICULTURE as might be expected near the second city in Scotland. A great deal of ground is appropriated to the purpose of raising vegetables for the table, but they will not take the trouble to water any of the plants, let the season be never so dry. In the city of Glasgow, there are many houses, to all outward appearance, exceedingly elegant. They are, however, only half finished. The window-shutters and doors are unpainted deal, and many of the walls bare plaister. So large and opulent a city as this might have water conveyed into it, and be drained, without oppressing the inhabitants, by which means it
would

would be much cleaner, and of course, more healthful. The police of the city seems to be well attended to. It is governed by a provost and twelve inferior magistrates, who take cognizance of small offences, and chastise petty offenders by slight punishments. Two of the justiciary lords come here twice a year from Edinburgh, to try offences of an higher nature, and to inflict proportionable punishments.

The inn, or rather the hotel at Glasgow, called the Tontine, is a very large house. The coffee-room, and ball-room, are very elegant : but there are only six bed-rooms. The liquors, of all kinds, are exceedingly good.

Wednesday, 29th June. Leave Glasgow, and ride to Dunbarton, fourteen miles, on the banks of the Clyde. Many good houses on each side of the road, and both sides of the river well improved and wooded. The Clyde, after passing Glasgow, has level, green, and fertile banks, always filled up to the brim by the rains that fall so plentifully on the western shores of Scotland. Mr. Spears, a merchant in Glasgow, has built near Ren-

frew, a very handsome villa, such as a capital merchant in London might have erected on the Thames, at an expence not less than 10,000l.

On the beautiful River Cart, which discharges itself in the Clyde, near Renfrew, about two miles from Paisley, there is a very pleasing seat, belonging to the Earl of Glasgow. The city of Glasgow, and the town of Paisley, ARE BOTH within view of this charming residence. The River Cart meanders sweetly through the park ; and Cruickstone-Castle, now in ruins, standing on a most beautiful eminence, adds an interest to the delightful scene, having been a *maison de plaisance* to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. It was here that she indulged her loves with Lord Darnley, during the happy period of their union, and here springs fresh, to this hour, her favourite yew-tree, which she often impressed on her copper coin. The remains of a ditch are still to be traced round the castle, and the ruins are picturesque, though

though not extensive. In examining the interior parts of this old mansion, you can still distinguish the lofty hall where the tender Mary, among a race of barbarian and ruffian lords, displayed the refinements of France, and the charms of Venus. You can also trace her favourite apartment, where she dedicated the soft hours of her retirement to the loves and graces.

Lady Glasgow, much to her praise, has lately contributed to the preservation of this interesting ruin, by a well-timed support to its decaying foundations.

Dunbarton is a small town, in a semi-circular form, on the banks of the Clyde. Being well situated for receiving kelp from the western coast of Scotland, it has two glass-houses, both of which find full employment. The castle is situated on a rocky hill, nearly conical, rising out of a plain, to the height of 500 feet, defended, where it is accessible, by a wall, and its base washed by the Clyde and the Leven, whose pure stream

flows entirely from Loch-Lomond. The rock of this hill has, at different times, tumbled down in large fragments, which remain upon the plain below, forming an huge mass of ruins. The country around is for several miles quite level. The view from Dunbarton-Castle up and down the Clyde, is very pleasant, and particularly beautified by the towns of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, which run out into the river. The residence of Lord Semple, with another seat acquired by marriage, on the south side of the Clyde, and Lord Blantyre's, near Port-Glasgow, are very good houses, and add to the beauty of this striking landscape. The land about them is well wooded, and greatly improved. The Clyde, above Port-Glasgow, becomes very shallow, and will not admit of vessels above 80 tons. To the north of Dunbarton, there is a fine vale, well cultivated and peopled; and Ben-Lomond, a very high and stupendous mountain, forms the back ground of this magnificent prospect.

On

On the castle of Dunbarton are mounted thirty guns. The garrison consists of a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, and sixty privates. On the south side of the rock there is a good house for the governor. The gunner's house and barracks are higher up, and the magazine, which is bomb-proof, is on the very summit. This bold eminence is not of easy access, at any place, and, if fortified in the modern stile, would be as impregnable on the side of the water as the rock of Gibraltar. It has the advantage of several good springs in it, which produce a sufficient quantity of water for any number of men.

At Dunbarton there is a tolerable inn, kept by Macfarlane, at the Macfarlane Arms. The prison, opposite to this house, forms not a very pleasant object. This day was kept sacred on account of the preparation for the sacrament. At least 1,200 people attended this solemnity; all of them with shoes and stockings, and otherwise very clean, and well dressed. The

weather was at this time remarkably hot. The thermometer stood 84.

Thursday, 30th June. Leave Dunbarton, and go to Lufs. The banks of the Leven, up to Loch-Lomond, are fertile and populous. The pure stream is well adapted to bleaching, and other useful purposes. These pleasing scenes, in the fore ground, are contrasted with the purply-blue hills of the Highlands behind, rising over them in awful grandeur; and the majestic Ben-Lomond, like the father of the mountains, which seem to do him homage, rearing his venerable head into the clouds. And here the traveller from the Low Countries, is suddenly and forcibly struck with the character of the Highlands. The number of the mountains, their approximation to one another, their abrupt and perpendicular elevation: all these circumstances taken together, give an idea of a country *consisting* of mountains without intermission, formed by nature into an impregnable fortress. This is the fortress, which has enabled
the

the natural hardiness and valour of the ancient Caledonians to transmit, from the earliest records of their history, the dignity of an unconquered and independent nation, to their latest posterity.

The woody banks of Loch-Lomond, with its irregular form, and its numerous and variegated islands, running up, and vanishing at an immense distance, among the bases of lofty mountains, form an object both awful and pleasing, and happily unite the beautiful with the sublime.

About two miles from Dunbarton, is a pillar, erected to the memory of Smollet, who was born in this country, on the banks of the Leven, four miles from Dunbarton. Arrive at the edge of Loch-Lomond: go into a boat, and row six miles to Luss, which is a small village.

Friday, July 1st. Go upon the lake, in a boat, and dine upon an island, called Inchconachan: catch some good trout, and return in the evening to Luss.

Saturday,

Saturday, July 2d. Navigate the lake, and go round most of the islands. A hard gale of wind, and the lake greatly agitated. At Lufs there is a tolerable inn, kept by one Grant.

Sunday, 3d July. Go to the top of an hill, which took two hours to ascend it, and two to come down. From hence we had a most extensive view to the south and east of Stirling and Edinburgh, with the parts adjacent, and, to the west and north of the sea, and the tops of near an hundred craggy mountains, dismal, bleak, and barren.

Loch-Lomond is twenty-four miles long, and about eight broad. Near the south end, it has from 20 to 140 fathom water. It is chiefly towards this end, too, that it is interspersed with various islands, to the number of twenty-four. Several of these are from one to three miles broad : some rise a considerable height above the water, and are well covered with wood : others are flat, and have a great deal of grazing land, and, in
some

some places, produce good corn : a few of them are barren rocks, with here and there some straggling shrubs and trees. The southern part of the lake is environed with high mountains. Some of these, sloping gradually down to the water's edge, produce, towards their base, a great quantity of grass, and some corn ; particularly, on the south-east side of the loch, where the Duke of Montrose has an house, and much cultivated land around it. On the west side, on a large promontory, well covered with wood, Sir James Colquhoun has built a very handsome modern house, which is beautifully situated, and commands several fine views of the loch. All the northern parts of this great body of water is encompassed by stupendous, barren mountains, rising almost perpendicularly from the transparent surface, which reflects and softens their rude image ; with the exception of only a few spots, in which there is a considerable quantity of wood, with some pretty large trees, and in some places a small extent of level ground, which enables the

poor

poor inhabitants to scratch out a few acres of corn and potatoes for their scanty meal in the winter. On the southern point of an island, in this extensive and beautiful lake, called Inchmerran, there stands an antient castle belonging to the Duke of Lennox.

The south end of Loch-Lomond, beautifully interspersed with isles, presents a number of charming prospects : but all the northern part of it, being narrow, and bounded, and overshadowed by the most tremendous precipices, tends only to fill the mind with horror, and leads us to lament the unhappy lot of those whose destiny it is to live within its confines. Very different from this are the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, where an appearance of plenty gladdens the sympathetic heart, as much as the romantic prospects which they afford, amuse the imagination.

On the sides of the mountains that environ Loch-Lomond, near the edge of the water, there is a good deal of birch, oak, and
other

other underwood, with some tolerable trees. This underwood is cut down at the end of every fifteen years. The bark of the oak is peeled off for tanners : and the wood of this, and other underwood and trees, being turned into charcoal, is sent to Glasgow : a species of commerce which must be tolerably productive, as the conveyance from the Loch to the Clyde is all by water. This circumstance tends to stimulate general industry, and to increase the value of the whole vicinity of Loch-Lomond. The fish in this lake are, trout, salmon, perch, pike, &c. which the surrounding inhabitants, notwithstanding the incitement of water conveyance to the Firth of the Clyde, take for their own use only. At the south end of the loch a number of black cattle are fed, and, at the north, a few straggling sheep.

Monday, July 4th. Leave Luss, and ride, by the side of Loch-Lomond, eight miles, to Tarbat, where there is an inn much better and cleaner than that at Luss. Opposite to this inn appears the majesty of Ben-Lomond.

We

We waited two days for an opportunity of ascending it, but the clouds were so low, that it was uncovered but once the whole of this time, and that only for a few minutes.

On BEN-LOMOND.

Stranger, if o'er this pane of glass, perchance,
Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance,
If taste for grandeur and the dread sublime
Prompt thee *Ben-Lomond's* fearful height to climb,
Here gaze attentive ; nor with scorn refuse,
'The friendly rhymings of a tavern muse.
For thee that muse this rude inscription plann'd,
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
Heed thou the Poet, he thy steps shall lead
Safe o'er yon towering hill's aspiring head ;
Attentive, then, to this informing lay,
Read how he dictates, as he points the way:
'Trust not at first a quick advent'rous pace,
Six miles its top points gradual from the base.
Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,
And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.
More prudent thou, when once you pass the deep,
With measur'd pace, and slow, ascend the lengthen'd steep,
Oft stay thy steps, oft taste the cordial drop,
And rest, O rest, long, long, upon the top.
There hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste
Down the rough slope thy precious vigour waste.

So shall thy wondering sight at once survey
 Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands, rocks, and sea;
 Huge hills that heap'd in crouded order stand,
 Stretch'd o'er the northern, and the western land;
 Vast lumpy groups, while *Ben*, who often shrouds
 His loftier summit in a veil of clouds,
 High o'er the rest displays superior state,
 In proud pre-eminence sublimely great.
 One side all awful to the gazing eye,
 Presents a steep three hundred fathom high.
 The scene tremendous, shocks the startled sense,
 With all the pomp of dread magnificence :
 All these, and more, shalt thou transported see,
 And own a faithful monitor in me.*

Leave Tarbat, and ride two miles to the
 top of Loch-Long : an arm of the sea,
 where the tide rises about six feet. At the
 north-east end of this loch is a small house,
 with some firs about it, the residence of the
 Laird of Macfarlane, renowned, among other
 good qualities, for his knowledge of Scottish
 antiquities, particularly genealogies, and for
 taste and proficiency in the antient Scottish
 music.

* These lines are written on a pane of glass, at the inn of
 Tarbat ; and they are subscribed J. R.

music. Ride two miles round the end of Loch-Long, where there is another house of the same sort, belonging to a gentleman of the name of Campbell, which has a view of Glencroe, with a river multiplied by a thousand cascades from the tops of craggy mountains roaring over loose stones, just by his house, and discharging itself into the lake. At this place enter Glencroe, which is six miles long, and at several places so narrow, that the road has been made by blowing out the solid rock, and is carried above the river, which runs over large rocks below, and occupies the bottom of the glen. The sides of the mountains on each hand, formed of black, craggy rocks, are almost perpendicular. While we passed through the narrow glen between them, a thick fog rendered this gloomy avenue, at all times awful, now still more dreadful. At the end of Glencroe there is an hill which terminates it, on the summit of which is a stone, with the following inscription : " Rest and be thankful."

This

This road was made by the 23d regiment, and cost them not a little labour to accomplish it. From thence, I suppose, arose the inscription ; for to the traveller, and even to a carriage, it is neither long nor difficult. From the point of this hill you look down on a small lake, passing by the side of which you enter into another glen, which is much wider at the bottom, and from the edges or extremities of which, the mountains rise with a gradual slope, and afford very good pasture for sheep. This glen reaches by an extent of four miles, all the way to Cairndow, a small village on the north-east side of Loch-Fine, which, like Loch-Long, is an arm of the sea, where the tide rises about six feet. Near this place is a house, belonging to Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinlaff, with a tolerable plantation about it. Dine at Cairndow, a very indifferent inn, and, in the afternoon, pass on, round the north end of the loch, to Inverary. This is a ride of eleven miles, and very pleasant, the road, which runs

along the side of the loch, being very good, and the adjacent mountains being well covered with wood.

Inverary and Loch-Fine. In Loch-Fine there are no islands. The mountains on each side are so very high, that they are in general covered with clouds. At their basis, near the water, there is a good deal of coppice-wood; and, in some spots, the land is flat enough to admit of corn, and grafs for hay. There is a great quantity of sea-weed thrown on the beach, which makes good manure, and is applied to that purpose. By these means, good crops are produced; but so much rain falls, that the poor cottager seldom reaps the fruits of his labour in good condition. The culture of potatoes here, as in every part of the country, is an object of great care and attention, and answers very well. But the corn, after it is sown, is greatly neglected, and suffered to be choaked up with weeds.

This arm of the sea produces herrings in great abundance, cod, haddocks, whittings,
and

and various other kinds of fish. Five hundred boats are employed in the proper season for fishing, and are, for the most part, so fortunate as to take a considerable quantity of herrings; part of which are salted for the use of the neighbouring country, and part sent to Glasgow for exportation. This fishing might certainly be increased, and become a source of great profit to individuals, as well as general advantage to the nation.

Whoever has travelled over the western part of Scotland, and viewed the various lochs, and arms of the sea, must naturally reflect on the great advantages which the inhabitants, and the nation at large, may derive from a wise and liberal encouragement to promote the increase of the fisheries on that coast, and more especially when it is considered, that thousands of the natives of that country have very little employment. While my mind was impressed with those ideas, the following plan struck me as the most feasible, being the most likely to encourage industry, and to be attended with the least expence.

Let application be made to Government for a certain number of old fifty gun ships, or let any other large and commodious ships (such as old East-Indiamen) be purchased, which they may be for a small sum of money, and let them be sent round, and moored in safe situations in the different lochs.

Let Government have the controul of those ships, by placing some intelligent masters of men of war, or other officers to command them, with ten or fifteen seamen, accustomed to fishing, in each of them.

The ships to be jury rigged: that is, to have smaller masts, yards, and rigging, than would be required for actual service. The rigging of the vessels is proposed for the purpose of exercising the young men who chuse to engage in the fishery, in the practical art of seamanship.

The young men who chuse thus to engage, shall make these their habitations for a certain time of the year, and be subject to the orders of the masters of the ships.

A cer-

A certain number of boats and nets to be found by the society, who are to support the undertaking.

Four skilful fishermen, and four boys, to be employed in each boat.

The boys to be bound apprentices to the society for a certain number of years.

After the expiration of their apprenticeship, the society, or Government, to provide a boat with nets, for every six young men.

And from this time the boat to be considered as their own, for the benefit of themselves and families.

A bounty to be given in proportion to the quantity of fish which each boat takes.

Each ship to have one hundred or more apprentices, to be found in cloaths, bedding, and provisions, by the society, until their time of apprenticeship expires.

The fish to be salted on board the ships, or in any convenient spot on the adjacent shore, and kept on board till vessels arrive to carry them to the different markets.

An emulation between the fishing vessels would be heightened, if different ships were

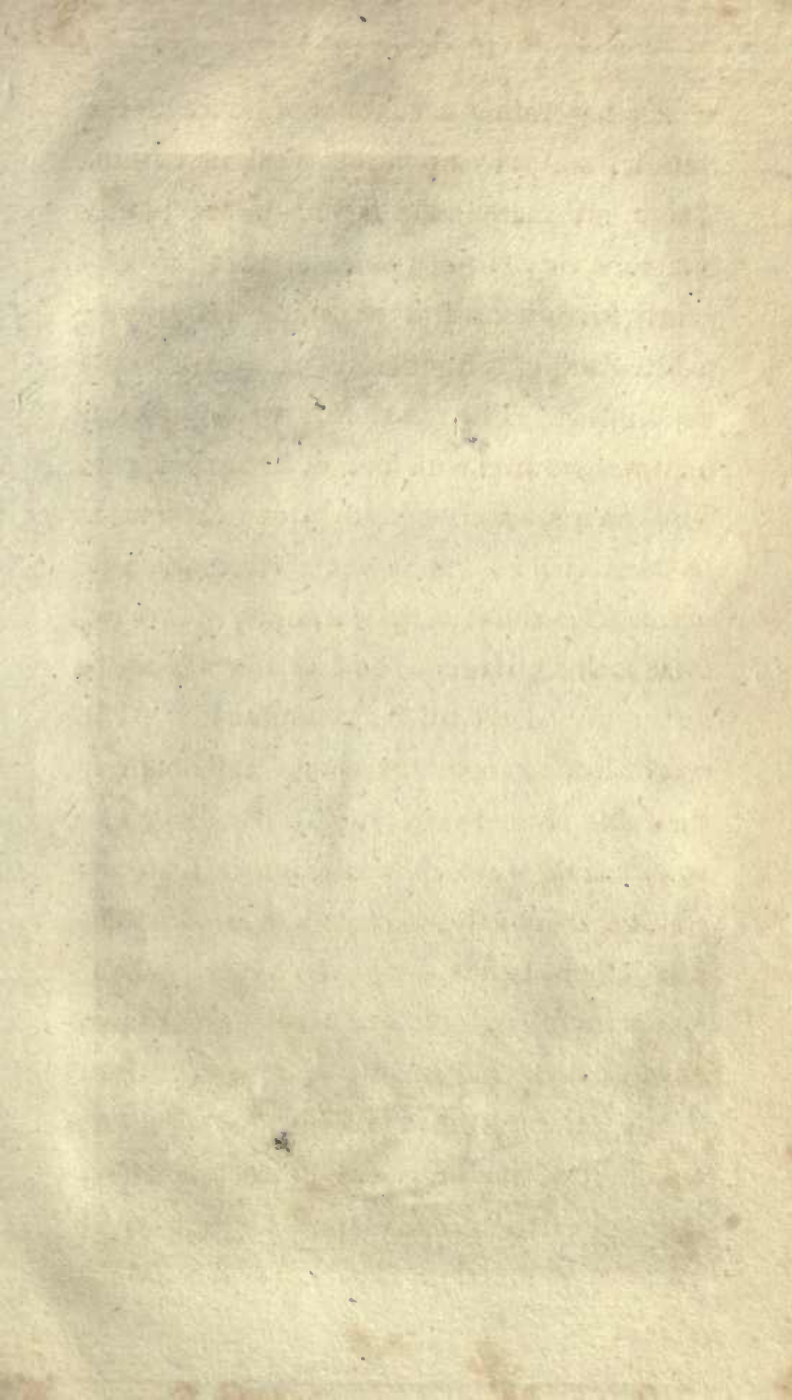
manned, and drew their apprentices from different clans: and, that the whole might be cheered and animated to industry, and new adventurers allured from land, each ship might be allowed a small band of their national music.

To this plan there may be many objections; but I must confess I cannot see any material one: if the principle is admitted, the arrangement will easily follow, which I leave to the wisdom of those noblemen and gentlemen who have so laudably and liberally subscribed large sums for the purpose of promoting the fisheries in Scotland. The great object to be attended to, is, the proper application of the fund. Emulation is the first spring of activity, and without society there can be no competition. If the rising generation on the western coasts of Scotland, are collected together, according to the proposed plan, it is probable that every benefit which can be expected, will result from it. Emulation, in the first instance, will give vigour to the undertaking; and a few years will convince the inhabitants of that country, that they have

have but just discovered the advantages which nature has bestowed upon them. But, when they have tasted the benefits arising from their industry, interest will induce them to pursue it. I mean not, by these observations, to damp the martial ardour of the northern inhabitants of this island: they have ever been foremost in the field; but as the existence of this island depends upon its maritime power, I wish to turn their attention to this object, and there can be no doubt but the same intrepid spirit will incite them to defend their native country on the seas.

The Duke of Argyle's castle stands very pleasantly, considering the mountainous country in which it is situated. It forms a square with four circular turrets. One story is sunk below the surface of the ground: and, round this, there is a large area surrounded by iron rails. The castle has a very monastic appearance: though lately built, the windows of it are all turned with a Gothic arch; and it has a superstructure intended to give light to the central part of the house,

which has rather a heavy appearance on the outside, and is by no means pleasing within. There are many good rooms in the house, but none very large. Some of them are elegantly furnished, and the ceilings beautifully painted and gilded. Several of them are not yet finished. Though there are no historical pictures, we meet with some excellent portraits here, among which we contemplate the images of those patriots and heroes, the splendour of whose actions has raised the family of Argyle, even in an enlightened and warlike nation, to distinguished celebrity and eminence. The woods around are very extensive, and those near the house planted with a good deal of taste. The trees, many of which bear marks of high antiquity, are chiefly beech : there are also some oaks, chesnuts, ash, with a few others. About 300 acres of land, clear of wood, is laid down chiefly for hay and grazing land : very little of it is applied to the purpose of raising corn ; which, if we may judge from the Duke's having a large structure in his park for the purpose of drying grain (the quantity of rain that falls
being





Painted by H. Garret

Steel, July.

View of the TOWN & CASTLE of Inveraray, taken from the foot of the Hill call'd Dunacquaich.

• Published as the Act directs June 2, 1788, by G. Robinson & Partners.

being so great as to render this necessary) would be a very arduous attempt. Though the land around Inverary rises every way into mountains, it has the advantage of flat ground to the extent of about 1200 acres.

Two rivers discharge themselves into Loch-Fine, the one near the Duke's house, the other about a mile distant, over each of which there is an handsome bridge. On the top of an hill called Dunacquaich, which is 870 feet high, there stands a square building by way of a summer-house, with two windows in it. From this lofty eminence you have a very extensive view of Loch-Fine and all the neighbouring mountains, and a bird's eye prospect of the castle and all the plantations. The hill is chiefly planted with fir and birch. The trees, at the bottom of the hill, are very large; they gradually become less as you ascend; and near the top they are reduced to brush-wood. There is a tolerable road to the top of this hill, for horses, and, in different directions from the castle, you may ride through beautiful plantations

tations for several miles. About half a mile from the house is the garden, which comprehends near seven acres of ground. It has a very large hot-house and some hot walls. Cherries, and other common fruits, seem to thrive very well. Near this garden is a large building, erected with some taste, for cattle in winter, cart-houses, &c. and a number of dwelling-houses for the servants employed in husbandry. About the distance of a mile from this is another building, on an eminence, which has a very neat appearance, called the Duke's Dairy.

The town or village of Inverary is about half a mile from the castle, situated on a point of land that runs into the loch. It consists of about 200 houses, many of which, though small, are neatly built. The people are chiefly employed in fishing, which sometimes employs near 1,000 people. Although the herring be indeed a whimsical, as well as migrating animal, I must here contradict the report of the herrings having

having, in a great measure, forsaken Loch-Fine, and gone to other parts of the Scottish coast. About three miles from Inverary, there is a woollen manufactory for cloth and carpets. The person who established it failed ; but the business is now conducted by another man, who has met with some success. Coals are nearly as dear here as in London, on account of the additional duty, which is a most impolitic imposition, and operates greatly against all manufactures. The price of labour at Inverary is from ten-pence to one shilling a day. On the whole, the general appearance of the castle, town, and environs of Inverary, is such as be- seems the head of a great clan in a strong and mountainous country, who, without losing sight of the origin of his family in rude and warlike times, adopts the improvements of the present period.

Wednesday, July 6th. Leave Inverary. After getting out of the Duke of Argyle's woods, which extend three miles from his house up the river, the road is quite open and dreary, passing over a number of inferior hills, surrounded by

moun-

mountains, and unenlivened by the sight of a single tree or shrub. In the intervening bottoms or flats, some attempts are here and there visible at cultivation, of which they appear to be abundantly capable. About eight miles from Inverary fall in at Clandish with Loch-Awe, of which we have a beautiful view. On this part of the Loch there are eight islands, some covered with verdure, some with wood, and others, which are rocky, with large fir-trees. Here also the loch is finely indented by promontories, advancing and spreading into it a great way, and joined to the main land only by a narrow isthmus. These, with the islands, form a prospect highly variegated and pleasant. On the east side of the loch there is a great deal of land fit for corn, and some of it is applied to that purpose : but what seems best adapted to the genius of the people, is grazing. A great number of black cattle are reared here, and a still greater number of sheep. On the side of the loch stands a well-built modern house, called Hay-field. This house formerly belonged to a Mr. Campbell, who had a castle
upon

upon one of the islands, the ruins of which are still perceptible. At the north end of the loch there is a large castle, belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane, now falling to ruin. This, in barbarous times, was the antient den or stronghold of the family, from which they issued forth, at the head of their retainers, like the princes and heroes of Homer, and like those of all uncivilized times and countries, to commit occasional depredations on their neighbours. The present possessor has the happiness to live in a milder age, and one more suited to the natural benignity of his disposition. The sculking place of his remote ancestors is abandoned. The Earl of Breadalbane, following the example of his noble predecessor, while he opens his eyes and his fortune to the general good of every part of the country, exercises an elegant hospitality in his charming residence at Loch-Tay, which shews how much the beauty and magnificence of nature may still be improved by art and cultivated taste.

In the vicinity of Loch-Awe, the most antient patrimony of the family of Breadalbane,

albane, they now possess a country near thirty miles in extent. The present Lord Breadalbane has let out his land, at the upper part of the lake, on long leases, on which the tenants are building comfortable houses. This must be productive of much good to the landlord, his tenants, and the country at large : for, by making it the interest of those people to cultivate and improve the land, they will be industrious, the landlord will be more certain of his rent, and the country at large will be benefited by an increase of population. There are a great many inhabitants about this loch now ; but their numbers, by well directed industry, might easily be trebled.

Dalmally, pleasantly situated on a large river, that has its source in the Black Mount, near the upper end of Loch-Awe, into which it falls, is a large straggling village. The minister has a tolerable house, and an income of 100*l.* besides a glebe of about forty acres, of pretty good land. The inn here, which is kept by one Hislop, is a very good one.

Labour

Labour in this country is from ten-pence to one shilling a day. In a neighbouring mountain, called Chruachan, there is a lead mine, which they have just begun to work, and met with very good success.

Thursday, July 7th. Leave Dalmally, and go to Oban. From Dalmally to Bun-Awe the road winds round the top of Loch-Awe, on the side of a mountain, covered for the most part with trees. From the road, the descent to the water, which is a thousand feet, is, in most places, nearly perpendicular. Yet, there is not any parapet wall on the side towards the loch, to prevent your falling over, which makes it exceedingly dangerous for carriages, or even for horses, if they are not very quiet. This road extends near eight miles, when a river runs out of the loch, of most astonishing rapidity, roaring through rocks and loose stones, till it loses itself in an arm of the sea, known by the name of Loch-Etive, at the upper end of which Bun-Awe is situated. Here the Furness Company have
an

an house and place for making charcoal : for which purpose they have purchased a great quantity of the neighbouring woods. Above this place, is the high mountain before-mentioned, called Chruachan. From Taynuld and Bun-Awe, the road bends a little inward into the country, from Loch-Etive, passing over a number of small hills, which have been covered with oak and birch, though the wood is now mostly cut down for the purpose of making charcoal. Among these hills, as in a great many other places in Scotland, you frequently discover the stumps of large trees, which prove, that very large timber has grown here formerly, and are so many incentives to the gentlemen of Scotland to make plantations of forest trees, since what has flourished in one period, may also flourish in another. The land here-about belongs chiefly to Campbell of Lochniel, but it is let on lease to the Furness Company.

About two miles from Oban, there is an old ruinous castle, with a small modern house built on the top of it.

In this old castle, which is called Dunstaffnage, there lives a gentleman of the name of Campbell. A little further, on the point of a rock, are the ruins of Dunolly-Castle, said to have been the residence of the first kings of Scotland. About a mile from this, at the bottom of a small bay, lies the village of Oban, which contains two or three tolerable houses. Here there are a few fishing-boats, chiefly for the fishing of herrings : a business which is carried on with some success, and which would undoubtedly be attended with more, if duly encouraged by the gentlemen of the country, to whom it would prove of great advantage. But, it would seem, that there is, in the gentlemen of this part of the country, as in the Highlands in general, a disposition to keep the lower class of people in as abject a state as possible. While this humour remains, neither commerce nor agriculture can possibly flourish. One Stevenson, who keeps a public house here, of the very worst sort, is the only man of enterprize in the place : he has built four

vessels, from 100 to 150 tons, which he employs in the coasting trade to Greenock, and other places. Having no competitor, he is making money very fast.

Friday, July 8th. We went from Dalmally to Oban, with an intention of going to the Isle of Mull, and visiting Staffa : and this I was the more desirous of doing, that I had seen such basaltic appearances as are said to distinguish that island, on a large scale, in the Straits of Sunda : a circumstance that might have suggested some comparisons, and led to some observations. But, finding, that without abundance of time, and proper introductions to the people of Mull, this would be a difficult and dangerous attempt, we relinquish our design, leave Oban, and go to Appin, which is about twelve miles distant. In the course of this ride we are obliged to cross two ferries with our horses, which is not a very pleasant undertaking, the currents being very rapid. The road is, in general, tolerably good. We have a fine view of Mull, Lismore, and several smaller islands. Lismore is the most
fertile

fertile of all the Hebrides. Though the soil be, in general, very thin, and in some places not more than an inch above the rocks, which are all slate, it produces a great quantity of corn of all kinds. Pass by the Laird of Lochniel's house, which seems to be a pretty good one, and is surrounded by large plantations. A little further onward, lives another Campbell, called the Laird of Arde, who has also a good house, and well sheltered by wood. To the north of this house is an inlet of the sea, forming a small bay, with two or three islands, on one of which are the ruins of an old castle belonging to the Laird of Arde. This den is remarkable only for being nearly as large as the island on which it stands. It serves to shew in what miserable holes the people of former times were obliged to hide themselves. Opposite to this small island is the village of Appin : and, about a mile again from this is Mr. Seaton's house, beautifully situated on an eminence, which commands a view of Lismore, with all the islands down to the Sound of Mull, and the chain of

mountains which run up to Fort William. On the north-west side of Loch-Lhynn, great pains have been taken by Mr. Seaton to lay out his grounds, and raise plantations, which are very extensive. There is a great deal of grass-land about this place, and some oats and barley, which look strong and flourishing. The house is an exceedingly good one, kept neat, and commodiously furnished, as we experienced, by having very comfortable lodging and beds in it. Between Oban and Appin there is a great deal of low grazing land, and more corn than I have yet seen, in an equal space, in the Highlands.

Saturday, July 9th. Leave Appin, in the morning, and ride some distance by the water side, through Mr. Seaton's land, where great attention seems to be paid to agriculture, and particularly to keep the land clear of weeds. The manure applied, which is shell-sand and lime, seems to answer very well, as the crops are strong and healthy. In short, this country, with the roads that open and lead through it, bear evident marks of liberal
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and patriotic proprietors ; for misery and wretchedness are banished from hence, though they are still too visible, almost every where else throughout the Highlands,

Ride by the water side ten miles to Ballyhulish Ferry, where there is a small house, in which we were obliged to stay some time, being wet through when we came to it. The road in general, for such a mountainous and rocky country, is tolerably good. In the afternoon, ride through Glencoe, on each side of which are the most tremendous precipices I ever beheld in any part of the world. Torrents of water falling from these in all shapes and directions, form at the bottom a large and rapid river. As we passed through the glen, it blew a storm. Sometimes the craggy mountains were hid in black clouds, and, at others, visible through the mist, which served to aggravate the gloom of this awful place, and render it truly horrible. This seemed a fit scene for the massacre of 1691, which leaves a stain either on the memory of King William, or that of his mi-

nisters, or on both. At the foot of these precipitous mountains, there is much verdure, but the sides are so perpendicular, that scarcely even a goat can feed upon them. In the middle of the glen there are two or three miserable huts. The stumps of great numbers of large trees remain in several parts of the glen. At the upper part, the side of one mountain is still covered with firs: and where ever peat is dug, many large trees are found, which shews, that this has been formerly a forest.

Sunday, 10th July. After getting out of Glencoe, which is ten miles long, you may see the King's House, at the distance of three miles, situated on the side of a rapid river. Around this lonely hut, for twenty miles in each direction, there seems to be no habitation, nor food for man or beast. This house is so ill attended to by the old rascal who lives in it, that there is not a bed fit to sleep in, nor any thing to eat, notwithstanding that he has it rent-free, and is allowed

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nine pounds per annum by Government. In the morning leave this cursed place, and ride to Fort-William, twenty-four miles of very bad road, over two mountains; one at Auchnafie, called the Devil's Stair-case; the other at Kinloch-Leven, at the head of the lake of that name. About four miles south of Fort-William is a very good grazing farm, on the Lochiel estate, called Loch-Andrava, of considerable extent, which produces the finest grass I have seen in the Highlands.

Monday, 11th July. Visit Fort-William, built in King William's reign. The present fort, which is a triangle, has two bastions, and is capable of admitting a garrison of 800 men, but not to be defended against any attack. Several hills near it command the whole fort, and the north side of it is quite open, the wall having lately fallen down. There are now two companies of infantry in it. About a mile from Fort-William is Inverlochy, an old castle, with large round tow-

ers, supposed to have been built by Edward I. In 790 Inverlochy was one of the seats of the kings of Scotland. About a mile from this castle, on the river Lochy, which empties itself into the sea at Fort-William, is a salmon fishery, the joint property of Lochiel and the Duke of Gordon : 200 barrels, containing, each, from twenty-five to twenty-seven fish, have been taken this year, which is reckoned a very successful fishing. These barrels have been sold as high as seven pounds, but produce now only five pounds, ten shillings, which will bear a profit of about forty shillings. This fishery is farmed by four men, who pay 150l. per annum for it, and for this sum have land into the bargain, which produces 50l. per annum to them. Therefore, I suppose, the fishery must be very profitable, though they do not take the means to fish the river properly. The quality of this salmon is equal to that of the Severn.

Tuesday, 12th July. Ride by the side of Lochiel to Mr. Cameron of Fassifern's house.

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A part of the estate of Lochiel, which lies on each side of this loch, has exceedingly good grazing land to the tops of the hills. The lower ground is a light sandy soil, which would produce very good corn, especially as a great quantity of sea-weed is thrown on the shore, which, mixed with lime, makes good manure. The lime, indeed, is not upon the spot, but is brought from the Island of Lismore in stones, and landed at Lochiel for three shillings per ton. At present, the weed which is thrown on the shore is converted to another use, which probably may be more beneficial to the proprietor than putting it on the land. It is cut once in three years, and burnt into kelp, for making glass. Mr. Cameron makes about sixteen tons of this triennially. It is sold, sometimes, for six pounds per ton on the spot, which must produce a good profit, as the only drawback, is the labour, which is one shilling a day. The estate of Lochiel to the north-west reaches all the way to Loch-Arkek, where
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there is an extent of wood near twelve miles long, all firs : and, at the upper end of Lochiel is a very good oak wood, of near 200 acres. The easy communication with the water and the sea, must make the timber of considerable value, if suffered to grow to a large size ; but the growth of trees has been much neglected. The whole country being turned into pasture land, for the more immediate profit arising from grazing, has prevented the wood from getting up, which it would do naturally, if it were only protected from the cattle, as clearly appears from several spots about Fassifern's house, where the cattle are not suffered to go, being covered with very fine oak and birch. Were this simple plan adopted, either by inclosures or otherwise, in the worst part of the estate, where grazing is not so profitable, in the course of ten years woods might be raised which would be very profitable. As climate here is so much complained of, and the ripening of the corn is a matter of great uncertainty, the grazing
ground

ground might, at a small expence at first, be made more productive than it is at present, by adopting the method used in Derbyshire, of large enclosures, where grass will always grow better than when it is entirely open. This would feed more black cattle, and employ more people to attend them, than sheep do, the rearing of which, I clearly see, if continued to its present extent, will depopulate the whole country; for one family can attend as many sheep as several miles will graze.

Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
 While wealth accumulates, and men decay;
 Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
 A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
 But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
 When once destroy'd, can never be supply'd.

Another plan is absolutely necessary for the improvement of all this country, which is, to grant long leases to the tenants, and to make it their interest to live at home and cultivate the land. By these means, the estates
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would, in time, be greatly benefited, the landlord might raise his rents without oppressing the tenant, and those people who are now, to all appearance, truly miserable and wretched, rendered comfortable and happy. The opposite plan to this is still the prevailing custom in most parts of the Highlands. The chieftain lets the land in large lots, to the inferior branches of the family, all of whom must support the dignity of lairds. These renters let the land out in small parcels, from year to year, to the lower class of people, and, to support their dignity, squeeze every thing out of them they can possibly get, leaving them only a bare subsistence. Until this evil is obviated, Scotland can never improve.

That part of the Lochiel estate which goes down from Fort-William to the ferry at Ballyhulish, contains a quantity of very good grazing land, and will produce any thing that may be wished for, such as carrots, turnips, or cabbages, for feeding cattle in winter,

ter, &c. Great quantities of very fine potatoes are now growing upon it, as flourishing as any in England. By the culture of such plants and roots, more black cattle may be fed : for the great drawback in this business at present, is the want of provender in winter. Near Loch-Leven is a very good slate quarry, which in some measure supplies the neighbouring country, and some of it is sent coastways to different parts. Mr. Seaton has two on the opposite shore, which rather diminish its value : however, it may be turned to a very good account, by adopting a new and more comfortable stile of habitations in the Highlands, for the poor people, who cannot now be said to live in houses. No Kamskatka hut can be worse than a Highlander's. Those dreadful abodes must often be the cause of disease and death.

The farm of Bennevis is a very good one for grazing, and other purposes. On the banks of the River Lochy is a great extent of flat land, several hundred acres. This is
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at present covered with a sort of moss, but has a sandy soil under it, which, by means of sea-weed or lime, may be converted into good land in the course of two or three years. Those manures destroy the moss in one year: the next, tolerable potatoes may be raised; and the third, oats or barley. It may then be laid down in grass. At the upper end of Lochiel is a salmon fishery: but nets only are used, and few fish are taken.

Wednesday, 13th July. The town of Maryborough has a good many tolerable houses in it, and contains about 500 people, who have actually no employment, but a little herring-fishing in the season. The only mode, in my opinion, which can be adopted to make them industrious, is, to establish amongst them a woollen manufactory. This country produces a great quantity of wool, which is now sent to Glasgow and Liverpool to be wrought into cloth, &c. A manufactory of wool would render the articles

ticles of drefs much cheaper, and give activity to a fet of men, loft to the world and to themfelves in the moft torpid and miserable indolence. The communication from hence to the fea is too obvious to admit of any illuftration. Ships of any fize may come up to Fort-William : but the paffages among the iflands are dangerous, from rapid tides and currents, and thofe ftorms and hard fqualls to which all mountainous countries are fubject. Yet it certainly may be navigated, and, in the fummer months, with eafe. At Fort-William there is great abundance of peat for fuel, particularly on the Lochiel eftate, not three miles from the town, whither it is brought in boats. Coals alfo may be landed here tolerably cheap. Fifh of various forts are caught here in great plenty : falmon, turbot, herrings, haddocks, whittings, &c. &c.

To the weftward of Lochiel is a confiderable eftate, called Clanronnald, belonging to Macdonald, who alfo poffeffes the greater
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part of the island of South Uist, which, by the article of kelp alone, produces 1500l. a year.

Thursday, 14th July. Leave Fort-William, and go to Letter-Findlay, fourteen miles of very bad road, and rather hilly. Pass over High-Bridge, built by General Wade over the River Spean: two of the arches are ninety-five feet high. This is a very rapid river, running between high and perpendicular rocks into Loch-Lochy, which is fourteen miles long, and two broad. This loch empties itself into the western sea, at Fort-William, as Loch-Oich does through Loch-Nefs, into the eastern, at Inverness. From Fort-William to the west part of Loch-Lochy, there is a great quantity of good grazing land, the gras being of a moderate height. The mountains on the north of the loch are of vast height, and barren, except near the bottom, where there is some good grafs. On the south side of the loch there are good sheep-walks, and the land is, in various places, covered with wood. When you first
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come upon Loch-Lochy, you have a view into Loch-Arkek; and upon the opposite shore, near the entrance into Loch-Arkek, stood Achnacarie, the seat of Lochiel, burnt in 1746. The road from this place stretches eight miles, on the side of Loch-Lochy, and is sometimes carried through very beautiful woods of aller and birch. After passing Loch-Lochy, a very short distance brings you to Loch-Oich, a narrow lake, prettily indented, and adorned with small, wooded islands. On the north shore, near the middle of the lake, is Glen-Garie, the seat of Mr. Macdonald, a modern, though odd-built house. Near this stand the ruins of an old castle, situated on a rock. This place is prettily wooded, and the land up the glen seems to be well cultivated.

After leaving this loch, you travel about four miles to Fort-Augustus, which is situated on a plain at the head of Loch-Nefs, between the Rivers Tarff and Oich. Over the last of these, there is a bridge of three

arches, well built, which opens a communication with the north. Fort-Augustus is a small fortress, formed by four bastions, and is capable of containing about 400 men. It is not capable of any defence, being commanded by several places at no great distance. Near the fort is a small village, and a tolerable inn; and below it, a little pier, which affords shelter for small vessels and boats, that come from Inverness to supply the garrison. The mountains on each side of Fort-Augustus are very rocky and barren: nor is there much grazing or corn-land in the bottoms.

Friday, July 15. Leave Fort-Augustus, and ascend a very long hill to the south of the fort, which is near three miles to the top; on reaching the summit of which, you are presented with a view of numberless hills and mountains of almost barren rock. In the vallies, or rather pits, may be seen a few acres of grazing land, and a small quantity of corn. On the top of this mountain

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is Loch-Tarff, about a mile wide, with several small islands in it, on some of which you see a few shrubs. This loch sends forth the River Tarff, which runs down to Fort-Augustus, swelled in its passage by several small streams. Ride nine miles over this barren country, and arrive at the celebrated fall of Foyers, at the upper part of the glen, which is beautifully covered with birch-trees. Above the fall is a bridge built over the river upon two perpendicular rocks, the top of the arch near 100 feet from the level of the water; and just above the bridge, the whole body of the Tarff falls near fifty feet perpendicular into the glen. Near a quarter of a mile below this bridge is the large fall, which is near two hundred feet, and the water afterwards runs into Loch-Nefs, over large and rugged rocks. On a promontory close by this river, a gentleman of the name of Frazer, has a house pleasantly situated, which commands a good view of the loch, and the mountains on each side. About a

mile from the Fall of Foyers, the road is carried through a very beautiful birch wood, to the General's Hut, a very indifferent public house, where we were obliged to dine on very bad fare. Near this are the remains of an old kirk, where many of the Frasers lie exposed to the rude insults of man and beast. After leaving the General's Hut, the road goes for twelve miles by the side of Loch-Nefs, through a beautiful shrubbery of birch, oak, and allers. The opposite side of the loch is formed by very high mountains, mostly covered with heath. At the lower part of the loch, which is twenty-four miles long, and at some places a mile wide, are many plantations of fir, some of them very extensive, but none of the trees above fifteen or twenty years old. Some hollies, and a great deal of juniper and furze, grow at the lower part of the loch. This furze is the first I have seen in the Highlands. The plantations of fir are continued all the way to Inverness, which is about five miles from
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the lower end of Loch-Nefs, where it forms a river which falls into the Murray-Firth.

On the north side of this great expanse of water, where it is indented by a promontory of solid rock, stands Castle-Urquhart, once the seat of the Cummins, at one period the most powerful clan in Scotland. The lake, with its woody borders, the lofty mountains within which it is embosomed, and the easy transition of ideas, by means of the lake, to the forts, and to the town of Inverness, render this spot one of the most charming that the imagination can conceive. The soil between the lower part of Loch-Nefs and Inverness is very sandy, but produces tolerable corn. In the River-Nefs much salmon is caught. The fishery is let to the London fishmongers.

Inverness is a town of considerable magnitude, said to contain about 11,000 inhabitants. Some of the houses in it are tolerably built, but the streets narrow and dirty. It is situated on a plain between the Murray Firth and the River Nefs. Ships of 4 or 500

tons can ride within a mile of the town, and, at high tide, vessels of 200 tons can come up to the quay, which, though small, is made safe and convenient. The principal business carried on here is the spinning of thread, making linen and woollen cloth for their own consumption, and packing for exportation. Several large buildings have been erected for those purposes, and much business is carried on in private houses. On the north, near the town, are the remains of Oliver's Fort, which was made of mud. Three of the bastions are still remaining. This fort was well situated, for it commands the whole town, and might at any time be surrounded by water. Several of the factory houses are now built within it, and a part of it forms the basin for the reception of vessels. On the south side of the town, on an eminence, stood old Fort-George, taken and blown up by the Highlanders in 1746. Just below this place is a handsome bridge of seven arches over the River Ness. Several places
round

round Inverness command beautiful views, particularly a hill covered with firs called Tomnaheurich. From this hill you may see the whole town, the Murray-Firth, the River Ness, and a variety of neighbouring mountains. There is a great deal of corn raised about Inverness, particularly oats and beans. The soil is light and sandy, and there are great complaints here of the want of rain: so very different from, and yet so near is the climate to that about Fort-William. The want of rain, in this part of Scotland, may be accounted for as follows: the mountains on the south-west, from which the rain generally comes, are so exceedingly high, that the clouds are arrested, and shed among them the greatest part of their moisture. Those western mountains are also so strangely formed, and heaped up to the sky in so many perpendicular points, that they naturally occasion eddies round them, and draw the wind in various directions, making as it were a kind of vortex: so that the clouds cannot

possibly escape them. By this means the eastern part of Scotland, which lies in their direction, is prevented from receiving the quantity of rain by which it would be watered. This part of the country, at present, bears evident marks of drought, from the top of Loch-Ness all the way to the eastward, while every part of the West Highlands is refreshed with rain even in superabundance.

The island of Great Britain, between Inverness and Fort-William, assumes a form that is very extraordinary and curious. It is deeply indented on either side, and nearly divided by water, which is mostly, and might easily be made navigable all the way. But a considerable commerce alone could make a return suitable to the expence of doing so. Loch-Ness, Loch-Oich, and Loch-Lochy, which are all navigable, might easily be united with each other, by canals, and form a communication between the two seas. The land which separates these lochs is low, and a canal might easily be made from one to the

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the other. These lochs, from Inverness to Fort-William, are bounded by high mountains on each side, and from both the western and the eastern point of view, exhibit the appearance of the island being intersected by water.

Saturday, 16th, July. Leave Inverness, and ride fifteen miles, part of it over Cullo-den Moor: pass by Culloden-House, the seat of Mr. Forbes, and the ruins of Cauder-Castle; and have a very good view of Fort-George, a strong and regular fortress. The barracks here are handsome, forming several good streets. This fort is situated on a low and narrow neck of land, running into the Murray-Firth, and compleatly commands the entrance into the harbour. The land between Inverness and Nairn is quite low and sandy.

Nairn is a small town, situated on an eminence near the sea. The houses are built of stone, and some of them pretty good. The north-east end of the town is composed of
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miserable Highland huts. Many boats belong to the people of this town, the principal employment of the men being fishing. The boats are large, and, from their construction, capable of bearing a great deal of sail. They are made rather sharp before, and continue their breadth nearly to the stern. This is a good country for corn; but the soil being sandy, the want of rain has kept the crops very backward.

Sunday, 17th July. Leave Nairn, and ride most part of the way, on the beach, by the sea-side, to Forres, a small well-built town, pleasantly situated near some little hills, and, as it lies on an eminence, capable of being kept very clean. The country about it has a chearful appearance, having a few gentlemen's seats, with some plantations about them. On a hill west of the town are the remains of a castle, and a melancholy view of a number of sand-hills, that now cover that tract of land which was formerly the estate of a Mr. Cowben, in the parish

parish of Dyke. This inundation was occasioned by the influx of the sea, and the violence of the wind. It had been the custom to pull up the bent, a long spiry grass, near the shore, for litter for horses, by which means the sand was loosened, and gave way to the violence of the sea and wind, which carried it over several thousand acres of land. The people having been prevented from pulling up any more of the grass, the progress of the sand is now nearly stopped, and the sea has retired : but the wind has blown some of the sand from the hills over Colonel Grant's land, and destroyed near one hundred acres. A sand-bank, which is all dry at low water, runs out from this place for several miles, into the Murray-Firth. Some of the land, which has been long forsaken by the water, is now beginning to be useful again, and is turned into grazing land. At Forres, coarse linen and sewing-thread are made. About a mile from the town, on the left-hand side of the road, is a stone near
 twenty

twenty feet high, called King Sweno's Stone, erected by the Scots in memory of the final retreat of the Danes. On a moor, about four miles further, Shakespear places the rencounter of Macbeth and the Wierd Sisters ; and it is judiciously chosen, for all the women in this part of the country have the appearance of midnight hags. They only want the cauldron and the broom-stick to compleat them for the stage. In our way from Forres to Elgin, pass by the ruins of Kinloss-Abbey, founded by David I. in 1150. Near this place Duffus, King of Scotland, was said to be murdered by thieves. All the country between Forres and Elgin is very barren ; mostly black heath and sand mixed with gravel. In some places there is a tolerable crop of beare, which is a poor sort of barley, and oats : but the ground much in want of rain. Near Elgin is a large moor, or moss, which the possessor is draining ; by which he employs a great number of people, and in time may probably reap some benefit to himself.

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For where a moss grows over sand, it may, in a few years, be brought into good grazing land. About half a mile from Elgin is a very large plantation of firs, called Quarry-Wood.

Elgin, a town about the size of Forres, has a few good houses in it. Of the cathedral, a very beautiful old ruin, part of two towers, the west entrance, and the chancel, still remain, though much mutilated : however, there is enough to shew the exquisite workmanship with which it was formed, and whoever sees it, must lament the rude violence of the Reformers, that brought it to desolation. On the west of the town, on a hill, stood an old castle, which, from its situation, would command the town. Of this structure, a few heaps of stones are now only remaining. The people here, as in all the little towns on this coast from Inverness, are employed in making thread and linen cloth, chiefly for their own consumption. All these towns, Inverness, Nairn, Forres, and Elgin, have a very dismal appearance, being all built of
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dark stone : nor can they claim the merit of being very clean, and Elgin, in filthiness, exceeds them all.

Monday, 18th July. Leave Elgin, and go to Fochabers, through several miles of very good corn land ; the soil sandy ; the crops now on the ground chiefly beare and oats, with some few acres of wheat. About five miles from Elgin, on the left, is a gentleman's seat, with very extensive plantations of firs, upon land which, in a few years, might be made very fit for any kind of grain. By allotting certain portions, rent free, for eight or nine years, to poor families, they would be able to maintain themselves, improve the land, and promote population. It is impossible to avoid observing the injudicious manner in which the Scots have made plantations : nor can I possibly account for it in any other way than by considering it as the effect of passion. They have been continually ridiculed by the English, for having no trees in their country. Some men, there-

therefore, determined to be laughed at no longer, have gone home, and instead of planting a variety of trees, and placing them so as to be a screen to the land, and an ornament to the country, they have turned great portions of their estates into forests of Scotch firs, which are but ugly trees at best, and which grow so nearly of a height, and are placed so close together, that the country still looks, at a distance, as if there was not a tree in it. The particular plantation I have just mentioned, is at a sufficient distance from the house, to admit of conversion into corn-land without interfering with the pleasure-ground : therefore, I would recommend it to the owner to cut all the trees down, and make the use of it I have mentioned. It is a melancholy reflection, that people are leaving the Highlands daily, and transporting themselves to America, while thousands of acres are lying waste, which might be made productive to the owner, and maintain numberless families.

Cross the River Spey at Fochabers, where there is a ferry-boat, but no bridge. This, I believe, is the most rapid river in Scotland. After heavy rains it carries everything before it. At Fochabers is Gordon-Castle, a very large and elegant building. The centre of the house is old. The north-east front is regular. The south-west front has a square tower in the middle, which is considerably higher than the top of the house; the wings, which are new, are very elegant. The whole front extends near 350 feet, and has upwards of 120 windows. The situation of the house is low, and rather damp. The park, though not extensive, has many fine old trees in it, but planted without taste or judgment. All the grounds about it are in a very unfinished state. The hills above the house are all planted with fir. As to the inside of the house, I can say nothing. The Duchess being at home, we did not chuse to intrude upon her. The old town of Fochabers consists of miserable huts, but a new one is begun, in
which

which are several good houses, and two tolerable inns. At this place there is an establishment for making sewing-thread, in which about fifty girls are employed. From Fochabers to Cullen is twelve miles, a very fine corn country all the way, and the crops of wheat, beare, and oats, very flourishing and strong. The soil, in this part of the country, has in it a mixture of clay. Some fields of grey pease are sown here, and seem to thrive very well. On this road are a number of small houses, belonging to the Gordons, being in the neighbourhood of the Duke.

Cullen is a small poor town, without one good house in it, pleasantly situated on the side of a small hill, under which is Cullen-house, a seat of the Earl of Findlater, standing on the edge of a glen. The plantations round it are very extensive. The house is very antient and large, but there are no good rooms in it, nor any pictures, except a few tolerable portraits. A bridge of one

arch, of seventy feet high, is thrown over the glen just by the house, at the bottom of which runs a rapid stream. In the evening pass by Portfoyl, a neat little fishery town, on a small promontory, running into the sea. Arrive at Bamff at night. The country between Cullen and Bamff is well cultivated, and inclosed, in some places, by stone dykes. It produces a great quantity of beare and oats, and a small proportion of wheat and grey pease. The soil is remarkably good, and the effects of good husbandry are very visible. Most of the cottages, and particularly the farm-houses, are built of stone, and covered with tiles or slate: a comfortable sight, to which we have not been accustomed since we entered Scotland. The poor people in all the western part of it, are still living in miserable huts, a few of which are to be seen here.

Bamff is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, close to the sea. There are several streets in it, and one which is very decent.

The

The harbour is but indifferent. The salmon-fishing here, in the River Divenon, amounts to 1000*l.* per annum. Near the town is Duff-house, the seat of the Earl of Fife, a very large pile of building, with a square tower at each end. The front is richly ornamented with carving. The rooms are all small, and the best apartments are not yet finished. The plantation and walks about this house are laid out with more taste and elegance, than any I have seen in Scotland. A beautiful river, called the Dive, runs through the grounds, and near the house is an elegant bridge over it, of nine arches, built by Government. All the neighbouring hills are covered with pine. Opposite to Bamff is a little town, called Macduff, belonging to the Earl of Fife, who is taking much pains to improve it, and is building a pier for the coasting vessels, which, when finished, will be safe and commodious.

Tuesday, 19th July. Leave Bamff, and go through two small villages, called New Deer

and Old Deer, to Peterhead. From Bamff to New Deer, about sixteen miles. The land here belongs chiefly to Lord Fife ; a great part of it is in a high state of improvement. It is mostly corn land, though there is some fit for the fattening of cattle, to which use a part of it is applied. Many of the bullocks are so large, as to amount, when fattened, to the value of 25*l*. At Old Deer is the remains of an old abbey, and near it is held a large fair annually for cattle, for which they were preparing as we passed. From this place to Peterhead, a space of sixteen miles, the soil is a cold stiff clay : the crops very thin, and backward.

Wednesday, July 20. Peterhead is a neat little town, situated on a peninsula. It contains about 3000 people. They have lately built a new pier, of granite, which cost 8000*l*. The harbour will now contain about twenty vessels. They have twelve feet water at the pier-head. The commerce here is very considerable to the Baltic and Dantzic, for deals,
hemp,

hemp, &c. Seventeen vessels are employed in this and the coasting trade, and three large sloops are annually sent to fish among the Western Islands, and the Hebrides, where they catch great quantities of cod and ling, which they salt, and sell to the inhabitants of the Western Highlands. There is a great deal of fish caught also at Peterhead, and Peterburgh : near 2000 barrels of cod annually, which is sent to different towns on the coast, and some of it to London. At Peterhead is a very good mineral spring, which is considered as very efficacious in removing any complaint in the bowels. It operates as a very strong diuretic. Near the spring is a very good ball-room, under which there are two salt-water baths. In the season this is a place of polite resort. The town is neat, and well built, and the inn a very good one. Eight hundred people are employed here, in a factory for sewing-thread. The girls earn from five-pence to fifteen-pence per diem. The harbour is safe,

and

and easy of access. Turbot are frequently sold here for four-pence, weighing twenty pounds. From Peterhead go to Bowness, a small fishing-town, where are the celebrated Bullers, or Boilers of Buchan : a great hollow in a rock projecting into the sea, open at the top, through which you may see the boats laying in a basin, below which is a good harbour for them in bad weather. About two miles south of this place, is Slane's Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, a very old house, forming a quadrangle in the middle. Its situation is very curious, being upon the top of a rock, almost perpendicular from the sea, and entirely exposed to the violence of the winds from the eastward. In a storm, the spray of the sea actually dashes upon the house : but when it was built, this inconvenience was trifling, when the security it afforded from savage neighbours was considered. It is, two thirds, surrounded by water. On the accessible side, there was a ditch and drawbridge, but now both are destroyed.

stroyed. The house has little or no furniture in it, and is much neglected. The gardens are turned into corn-fields. Near the house are some remarkable rocks, on which thousands of sea-birds build their nests. One of those rocks forms a natural arch of at least sixty feet high. About half a mile north of the house is a mineral well, which seems to have the same quality as that at Peterhead. From Slanes go to Ellan, a small village, where the Earl of Aberdeen has a house, with some tolerable plantations about it : but we were refused leave to walk through any of them, or to see the inside of the house : the only instance of this sort we have met with in Scotland. From Ellan to Aberdeen is sixteen miles, of very bad country. The greatest part is black heath, full of rocks and large stones ; so that the plough, except in a few spots, cannot enter it. At the north end of Old Aberdeen, is an elegant Gothic arch, turned over the River Don ; a large deep

and deep river running through a glen, till it comes near the sea.

Old Aberdeen consists of one street only, and the houses are very indifferent. There is a College, called King's College, founded by James IV. At present about 150 students belong to it, eighty of whom have apartments in the college. The rest must lodge out of it, for want of room. Commons are provided for them in the college, but they are at liberty to eat in or out of it as they think proper. This building is by no means uniform or striking, except the top of the tower, which is turned in two arches, supporting the crowns, and has rather an elegant appearance. The library is a good room, and contains an excellent collection of antient and modern books, with some very curious old manuscripts. The chapel, which joins the library, is very old, and much out of repair. The hall is a large well-proportioned room, very ill furnished; but it has some good portraits in it. There are profes-

sors

fors here of all the sciences, and their salaries are but small. Hence, they pay great attention, I am told, to their different departments. If a man has a disposition to obtain learning and information, he may acquire them here at a small expence ; and without this disposition, he will acquire them no where. Their vacation happened at this time, which lasts six months. During the other six, lectures are continually read, and the students are called on, as at schools, to give an account of their lessons.

New Aberdeen, situated between the Rivers Don and Dee, is a large and well-built city, adjoining to the old town of that name. Some of the streets are wide, and the houses lofty and spacious : they are all built of granite, the same kind of stone which is sent from hence to pave the streets of London. This stone is so hard, that no people can work it except those who have been accustomed to it from their youth. The instrument they use

is

is very simple : it is a kind of hammer with two sharp points. The principal art in working this stone seems to me to be perseverance. And who will deny that an Aberdeen's man possesses this quality ? The stone, however, when it is worked, looks well, and must be very durable. The public buildings here, are two large kirks, close together, and Gordon's School, at some distance from the city, with a large garden round it. This school, which is a handsome stone building, supports and educates eighty boys, in reading, writing, arithmetic, French, &c. A college here, founded by Earl Marischal, about the same size as King's College, is attended by the same number of students, but none of those live in the college. The library here is much inferior to that of the other seminary. The hall is a handsome room, with a full length picture of Lord Bute, a half length of Lord Buchan, and some other good portraits. The museum is a small room, containing a very indifferent collection of curiosities, but
a num-

a number of excellent instruments for experimental philosophy. The town-hall is a spacious and elegant room. Here is also a grammar school, and an hospital, a very plain building, which sends out between 7 and 800 patients annually. The two cities of Aberdeen contain about 13,000 souls, and about 3,000 in the suburbs.

The trade of Aberdeen is chiefly to Holland and the Baltic, and a vessel or two to Oporto. Its manufactures and trade, woollen, thread, and cotton stockings, but chiefly woollen, of which they send a great quantity annually to Holland and Germany: salmon, grain, dried skate, ling, cod, &c. The pier of Aberdeen is 1200 feet long, built in a circular form, for the purpose of keeping the River Dee within certain bounds, to clear the harbour, and obtain a sufficient draught of water; which has had the desired effect, for they have now thirteen feet water over the bar, which will admit of ships of four hundred tons burthen. This pier cost 16,000*l*. It is very strong, and built of granite. At
Aberdeen

Aberdeen is an exceeding good market for all sorts of meat and vegetables, and a great variety of fish. The inn kept by Mr. Smith is a very good one.

Friday, 22d July. Leave Aberdeen, and cross the Dee, a very large river, over which is an elegant bridge of seven arches. About a mile and a half from the bridge, on the Stonehaven road, is a beautiful view of the city, with a number of neat country houses round it. From this hill the road runs near the sea all the way to Stonehaven, and is very dreary: no trees to be seen, except now and then a small plantation of firs. Some few spots are converted into corn land and grass, but heath prevails. The huts are little better than the Highland ones.

Stonehaven is a small village, situated in a rocky bay. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing. They have four or five sloops here, of forty or fifty tons burthen, which they employ in the fishery, and go to Aberdeen, and other places on the coast to dispose

dispose of what they get. The fish generally taken are, cod, ling, haddocks, and skate, and sometimes they take a great quantity of dog-fish, from which they extract oil.

About a mile from Stonehaven, to the south, are the ruins of Dunotter-Castle, the antient seat of the Earls Marischal of Scotland, on a high perpendicular rock, almost surrounded by the sea. On the accessible part, which is very narrow, there are three gate-ways within each other, and to each was formerly affixed a port cullise. This place, before cannon were in use, must have been impregnable : it has been very large, and capable of containing several hundred men. Sleep at Stonehaven. The only factory here is a small one for canvass, carried on by some people of Aberdeen.

Saturday, 23d July. In the morning leave Stonehaven, and go to Inverbervie. The road runs on cliffs all the way by the sea-side. The soil is in many places very good, and tolerably cultivated.

Inver-

Inverbervie is a small village between two hills, which terminate in high cliffs towards the sea. The vale behind it is very pleasant and fertile. The people of this village are chiefly employed in making sewing-thread. Go from Inverbervie to Montrose, fifteen miles of highly cultivated land, great part of it inclosed. The wheat, beare, and oats, remarkably good, and the grafs very thick. There are several good houses near the road, with tolerable plantations about them. The farm-houses, and even the cottages, in this part of the country, are well built and comfortable. Two miles from Montrose is an elegant bridge of seven arches, over the River North-Esk, built by the people of Montrose, at the expence of 6,500l. a very liberal donation to the public, for on this bridge there is no toll-gate. The King, out of the forfeited estates, granted them the aid of 800l.

Montrose is a considerable town, well built of stone, and has one very wide street in it. It is situated on a sandy plain, and close by it
runs

runs the river South-Esk, which is navigable up to the town for ships of 3 or 400 tons. Larger ships may come in, as there are eighteen feet water over the bar, but the vessels they generally employ are about 200 tons. A great deal of coarse linen cloth, called Osnaburghs, is made here for exportation : also canvases and sewing-thread : a great deal of malt too, is made for exportation. At Montrose is an English chapel, a neat building, with an organ in it. The town-house is a handsome building on porticos. To the west of the town is a basin, nearly two miles wide, through which runs the South-Esk River. This basin is full at high water, and dry at half-ebbs. Were there water enough in it for vessels to lie in, it would be as convenient a harbour as any in Britain. A great quantity of salmon is caught here, in the North and South-Esk Rivers, but this year the fishermen have been rather unsuccessful. Montrose is well supplied with fish, and provisions of all kinds. In the neighbourhood

bourhood are several country-houses, some of them belonging to the merchants of Montrose. All the country round is covered with corn.

Sunday, 24th July. Leave Montrose, and go to Forfar, twenty-three miles. Pass a small town called Brechin, where there is an old house, well surrounded by trees, belonging to Lord Panmure. Sleep at Forfar, a small town: the houses very indifferent. This seems to be the richest country in Scotland, of equal extent; for the whole of it, as far east and west as the eye can carry, and to the north as far as the Grampian Mountains, the land is covered with corn, chiefly beare and oats: the proportion of wheat appears to be small. The crops are all very thick and strong. Near the town of Forfar is a small piece of water, upon the estate of Lord Strathmore, the bottom of which is fine marl. This small spot is so valuable, that it has produced 1800*l.* per annum.

Monday,

Monday, 25th July. Leave Forfar in the morning, and ride six miles to Glamis-Castle, belonging to Lord Strathmore. This antient castle is situated on a plain, and surrounded by extensive woods and plantations. The centre, and one wing of the castle, are entire: the other wing has been taken down. The castle is very high, with a number of curious and conical turrets on the top: there are at least fifty rooms in it still, though only part of it remains. In the centre, to which you ascend by a number of large stone steps, is a spacious hall with a cove ceiling, which, with its furniture, seems to have suffered no alteration since the castle was first built. It is truly descriptive of its former savage inhabitants. The whole of the castle seems well calculated for the perpetration of the horrid deed which Shakespear has recorded. In the front of the house are several large statues of the Stuart family, cast in lead, and a very curious sun-dial supported by four lions.

After leaving Forfar, the road is frequently bounded by thorn hedges, a sight very unusual to us; for, except what is called the policies about the noblemen and gentlemen's houses, which are but thinly scattered, little wood, and no inclosure is to be seen. Dine at Coupar, a small village with a very bad public house. In the evening go about a mile out of the road to see the old palace of Scone, which now belongs to Lord Stormont. The gateway and part of the old front of the palace now only remain. Lord Stormont has made many additions to it by building several habitable rooms, and means occasionally to reside here. This palace, renowned for the place where the kings of Scotland were crowned, is very pleasantly situated on the bank of the River Tay, and commands a beautiful view of the river and the neighbouring hills, with part of the town of Perth.

Across the Tay, there is thrown a bridge of eleven arches, which cost about 25,000*l*. A large sum was contributed for this structure

ture by Government, out of the fund for making and repairing roads in North-Britain, and the revenue arising from the forfeited estates, which was seldom so well employed, being generally wasted in stipends for insolent factors, or land-stewards, or in donations to such speculative projectors, as happened to enjoy the favour of the leading men among the trustees. But, besides what was given, with equal liberality and wisdom, by Government, contributions to the amount of 17,000*l.* were raised in different parts of the country, all more or less concerned in an easy communication, at so central a situation, between the northern and southern parts of Scotland. The bridge of Perth, extended over the greatest weight of water in Britain, is a noble instance of the power of art over nature, and a glorious monument to the memory of a neighbouring nobleman, through whose exertions it was begun, continued, and happily finished. The Earl of Kinnoull, after many years

spent in very honourable public life, in the course of which he took a very warm part, under the Administration of Mr. Pelham, in the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, continued his habits of beneficent activity in retirement. His estates in the neighbourhood of Perth are beautified with commodious farm-houses for his tenants; the land divided into inclosures, and sheltered by rising hedges; and all his people, instructed by him, like the father of a numerous family, in the principles of husbandry, and indulged with leases on reasonable terms, are distinguished among their neighbours by every mark of prosperity. Loncarty, the scene of action where the founder of his family gained immortal renown, by repressing the victorious fury of the Danes, lies on the Tay, about three miles north from Perth, and is now as remarkable for the arts of peace, as it was formerly for the opposition of arms. In those fields, which are now covered with linen cloth, or luxuriant crops of wheat,

wheat, and other grain, swords, spears, and targets, occasionally dug up in the course of agriculture, and in the formation of canals for the purposes of bleaching, add every day new documents of the authenticity of the Scottish history. In the vicinity of Perth are some of the most extensive bleaching-fields to be found in Scotland : and here the linen manufacture flourishes greatly in all its branches. Here, too, the cotton manufactures begin to thrive, under the fostering care of the Duke of Athol, Mr. Graham of Balgowan, Mr. Dempster, and, above all, of that ingenious and excellent citizen, Mr. Arkwright. The river, which is navigable by ships of 200 tons, conspires with an inland situation, and that vast extent of country watered by the Ern, the Tay, the Tummel, and the Ilay, of all which it is the natural port and emporium, contribute to render Perth one of the most prosperous places in North-Britain. Nor should it be forgotten, on this subject, that these favourable

circumstances have been duly seconded and improved, by the industry and enterprizing spirit of certain individuals, and particularly the family of the Sandemans, and of late, by the spirited exertions of Macalpine. It may also be observed, amongst the natural prerogatives of the town of Perth, that, from its situation, it has naturally become a post for armies, in times of civil war, and a military station, in times of peace. This is the source of some of those capitals, which are at this day happily employed in manufactures and commerce. Another considerable source of prosperity to Perth, is the salmon fishery, the greatest in all Scotland, and improved to its full extent by the ingenuity and enlarged views of Mr. Richardson. The Tay, about a mile below Perth, suddenly disappears, and is lost between the lofty Cliff of Kinnoull, and the Hill of Moncrieff: so that the masts of vessels, like the neighbouring plantations of wood, seem to have sprung up from the ground, not to have been
waisted

wafted from the ocean. On the northern and the eastern banks of the Tay, from these twin hills to Dundee, lies a district of amazing fertility, called the Carse of Gowrie, twenty miles in length, and, on an average, about three miles in breadth. Two miles to the eastward of the Hill of Moncrieff, the River Ern falls into the Tay, now expanded into an estuary or frith, having a part of Fife-shire on the south, and the fertile plain just mentioned, the common granary of Perth and Dundee, on the north.

The configuration, and relative position of the Hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoull, and of the Hill of Dunfinnane, about four miles north-east from the latter, strikes the spectator, as by a sensation, with the truth of what has been remarked by natural historians, that hills lying in the same meridional direction, have their steepest and boldest faces towards the west. These distinguished eminences present, uniformly, perpendicular fronts to the south-west, and terminate, by

gradual slopings, in the valleys or plains on the north and east. A similar observation may be made on the general shape and situation of all the mountains in Britain ; but where three hills, similarly shaped and situated, burst upon your sight at one view, comparisons and inferences are unavoidable. The old towns in Great Britain, as well as on the Continent, are, almost without exception, built by accident, and without a plan. Their streets, or lanes, are crowded and narrow, and their general *contour* is irregular. Perth and St. Andrews are among the few, if not the only antient towns in Scotland, that have been evidently formed by design : both of them consisting of parallel and wide streets, joined by others crossing them at right angles. It is farther to be observed, concerning Perth that different streets and lanes appear to have been very early allotted, probably from its foundation, to the different craftsmen. At this day, and as far back as memory, tradition, or written records

records carry up the researches, and gratify the curiosity of the local antiquarian, fellow-craftsmen, with a few exceptions, are constantly found inhabiting the same quarter of the town, or the same streets. The skimmers, or furriers corporation, live in one street, with certain adjacent closes and allies; the weavers in a second; the hammer-men in a third; the shop-keepers, or, as they are called, merchants, in a fourth; the butchers, before the erection of a flesh-market, in a fifth; and so on. On the north and the south sides of the town, are two extensive and beautiful fields of meadow, or pasture land, never yet subdued by the plough, bounded on the east by the river, each of them about a mile and an half in circumference, and that on the south side planted round with a double row of planes and elms, and other forest trees. A wing, or spur, according to the antient idiom of the Caledonians, of the Hill of Moncrieff, sloped down into gentle eminences, covered with

with plantations of wood, half encircle this delightful spot on the south and the west ; while the base of the Hill of Kinnoull, planted, in like manner, with trees, stretching, and uniting by slow degrees with a vast plain, bounded on the north by the Grampian Mountains, and on either hand by the ocean, shelters and adorns it on the east. That plain, which, from its large extent, is called Strathmore, is terminated on the east by the German Ocean at Stonehaven, and on the west, by the estuary of Clyde at Dunbarton. Its northern boundary has been already mentioned : its southern is formed by a range of hills, running parallel with the Grampians, but which, its contiguity being in two or three places interrupted by the course of rivers, is to be considered under three sub-divisions. The first of these, beginning our survey from the east, is, or may be, by a small extension of the term, called the Sidley Hills, rising to the southward of Forfar in Angus, and falling from
their

their height, as they stretch in a westerly course along the northern edge of the Carse of Gowrie, till they rise again suddenly in the Hills of Kinnoull and Moncrieff, that emphatically mark the western extremity of the colonade. The second is the Ochills, beginning near the most northern and easterly extremity of Fife, on the southern banks of the Frith of Tay, opposite to Dundee, and terminating in the Kippen Hills, near Stirling. The third and last subdivision of that range of hills which forms the southern boundary of that great strath, or valley, which intersects the island, is the Campsey Hills, which gradually sink and disappear near Dunbarton, and which shoot off a branch, in a south-easterly direction, towards Kirkintilloch.

Between the first and second of these subdivisions, then, which are formed by the great rivers of the Tay and the Forth, and nearly at an equal distance from the eastern and western boundaries of that spacious
 plain

plain which runs across the island, stands the Town of Perth, celebrated in the Scottish history, as the frequent seat of Parliaments, and the residence of Kings, who exercised there the prerogative of coining money, and other acts of royalty, and from whose bounty it derived, and now enjoys, a valuable domain, as well as many immunities, rights, and privileges.

The Town of Perth, called antiently Bertha, was, in former times, situated on the northern banks of the Almon, near the junction of that river with the Tay. But, in the year 1,200, in the reign of William, the town, with the very soil on which it stood, was swept off in one night, by a dreadful inundation of the rivers. In this calamity many of the inhabitants, with their substance, lost their lives. An infant son of the King's, with his nurse, and fourteen domestics, were among the number of those that perished. A new Bertha, or, as it is now called, Perth, by a change in pronunciation,

ciation incident to all living languages, was built on a fertile plain, two miles below, on the same river. Hence the regularity and beauty of Perth, formed on a regular plan by the Court of Scotland, which held at this period, and for many years before, an intimate correspondence both with France and Italy. Nobles, princes of the blood, kings themselves left, for a time, the sequestered and rude regions of their native Caledonia, to display their valour, and acquire new accomplishments on the Continent. England, which divided Scotland from France by local situation, united it to that kingdom by the band of hostility to a common enemy. And thus, from the northerly position of Scotland, which connected it by political intrigues with the enemies of England, Scottish travellers and soldiers of fortune, imported into their country, in times of very general barbarism, some customs and modes of thinking that were either unknown, or, from animosity, rejected by their southern neighbours.

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This conclusion, which might be fairly drawn, even by reasoning *a priori*, from moral nature, and the history of nations, is placed beyond doubt, by historical records; and the very texture of the Scottish dialect, in the earliest specimens of which, we meet with words of both French and Italian extraction.

There was formerly a wooden bridge at Perth, which was swept away towards the end of the last century, by an uncommon flood, in that season when dissolving snows, pouring down in liquid torrents from the Grampians, rend asunder the icy chains that bind the river, and dash them with irresistible force against every obstacle. After the demolition of this wooden structure, an army, sent by King William against the insurgents in the north, passed over the Tay on the ice. From the old wooden structure, a very unfit antagonist to the Tay, the village of Bridge-End, directly opposite to Perth, which appears to be rising rapidly into importance, derives

derives its name. A causeway, still almost entire, with an arch covered with flag-stones thrown over every brook, extending from Bridge-End, connected Perth with Scone, at once a monastery and royal palace. Here the fatal marble stone, concerning which there was a prophecy, that wherever it should be found, a Scot would wear the crown, was deposited by Kenneth the Second, who is considered by the historians, if not as the first, yet as the most substantial founder of the Scottish monarchy. This stone, which, according to histories built on early tradition, was brought from Spain into Ireland, from Ireland into Argyleshire, to which, by a bold head-land it is almost united, and from Dunstaffnage, in Argyleshire, to the centre of Scotland, was carried to Westminster-Abbey by Edward I. of England, who, uniting barbarism with profound policy, laboured, by destroying or carrying away whatever might serve to awaken a proud spirit of independence, to impose the yoke of slavery

slavery on an harrassed and humbled people. From the time of Kenneth II. about the middle of the fourteenth century, to that of James VII. the Kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone, which was also the most common place of their residence.

The Kings of Scotland, in the choice of a place of residence, naturally wished to unite, as much as possible, amenity, safety, and central situation. It would be difficult to find, in the whole kingdom of Scotland, a spot that unites all these advantages more happily than Scone. The greatest plain in Scotland, bounded by the greatest ridge of mountains, enhanced the magnificence of each by the light of contrast, while the Tay, rolling with impetuous majesty through fertile fields, spread far and wide below the terrace on which the palace stands, suddenly hides his head between the Hills of Moncrieff and Kinnoull. This rapid river formed a strong barrier against any sudden attack from the Picts and the English : personal safety was secured by the

the sacredness of the place ; and no spot could be fixed on that was at once so secure and central.

Tuesday, 26th July. Leave Perth in the morning, and passing through the South Inch, ascend a gentle eminence, formed by the sloping base of the Hill of Moncrieff already mentioned, over which the great road is carried to Edinburgh, called the Cloven Craggs. Here the traveller from the south is struck with the sudden appearance of Strathmore, and the Grampians, the Tay, with the town and the bridge of Perth : and the traveller from the north, with the charming valley of Strath-Ern, through which a river of considerable magnitude, issuing from a lake of that name, about twenty-four miles distant from its junction with the Tay, meanders in a most romantic and pleasing manner. It is bounded on the south by the Ochills, green, and softly-swelling hills, under luxuriant cultivation, and covered with grass to their highest summits. Gentle acclivities rise from its northern banks, which

here and there seem to discriminate Strath-
Ern from Strathmore, but which sink and
disappear when you ascend any eminence ; so
that the courses of both the Ern and the
Tay are seen as one varied and vast expanse.

Strath-Ern is fuller of gentlemen's family
seats, than any other district of equal extent
in Scotland. The lower part of the valley,
which is a continuation, as it were, of the
Carse of Gowrie, from which it is separated
by the Tay, is extremely fertile, and highly
cultivated ; and here stands Abernethy, the
capital of the Picts. But the great number
of gentlemen's seats with which Strath-Ern
abounds, is not to be accounted for from its
fertility only : for the Carse of Gowrie, and
other tracts, are equally fertile, though not
so well adorned with commodious and elegant
mansions. The Lower Strath-Ern, commen-
cing from a promontory of the Ochills,
called Craig-Rossie, is inhabited by noblemen
and gentlemen, who have part of their estates
in the hilly region on the south side, or in the
less

less sheltered, as well as less beautiful plain of Strathmore, on the north. And the Upper Strath-Ern, extending from the promontory just mentioned to Loch-Ern, is not only the abode of the gentlemen whose sole property is on the spot, but also of others whose estates only touch, as it were, on Strath-Ern, and which lie, for the greatest part, backward amidst the Grampian Mountains. Amongst the delightful places of residence, enclosed in the bosom of woods, or plantations, which adorn Strath-Ern, are Lawers, on a shelf of a mountain, about four miles below Loch-Ern, the residence of Sir James, and Colonel Muir Campbell, who succeeded to the title and estates of the Earl of Lauderdale. Two miles farther down the Ern, you are struck with Auchtertyre, in the midst of a natural wood, also on the side of a mountain, with the Lake or Loch of Monivaird immediately below, and the united width of Strath-Ern and Strathmore for a prospect. This is the romantic mansion of Sir William

Murray, who happily uniting philosophy with practice, has shewn the world, how much it is in the power of human art to extract a plentiful crop from a barren soil. This reflection carries our view eastward to Dollerie, the residence of the Laird of Crieff, who has also forced the cold and barren moor to wear the livery of the verdant lawn; and who, uniting a taste for literature and general improvement with the antient hospitality, and some of the antient prejudices, too, of his country, exhibits an originality of character, not less amiable than respectable. Mr. Murray of Abercarnie, on the one side of Dollerie, and Captain Drummond of Pitkellenie on the other, shew how many useful lessons, in agriculture and general improvement, may be learnt by gentlemen of the army.

On a wing of the lofty mountain of Ben-voirloch, which rises by a gentle ascent from Loch-Ern, till its precipitous south-western front is seen by a spectator from Stirling Castle,

Castle, in a line with those of Ben-Lomond, Ben-more, and Ben-Leddia, stands Castle-Drummond, commanding Strathmore, as far as the eye, unopposed by hills or banks, can reach, and down Strath-Ern and the Carse of Gowrie, to the town of Dundee. Machany, the antient seat of the noble family of Strathallan, would have shewn to Dr. Johnson, if he had happened to visit it, that timber trees grow in Scotland ; and that a veneration for the antient ceremonies and orders of the church, is not banished wholly from the main-land to the isles on the western shores of Scotland. It is impossible to pass over the venerable beauties of Innerpaffray, fronting Castle-Drummond, in a concavity of the serpentinizing Ern, its castle, the antient seat of the Lords of Maderty, its chapel, public library and school, both established for the good of the community, and carrying back the mind to the antient situation, and the genius of Scotland. Passing along the banks of the Ern, on the remains of a

Roman causeway, you come to Dupplin, the residence of the Earl of Kinnoull, to whose estate, according to the valued rent, the largest in Perthshire, Innerpaffray is now united. Dupplin-House is sweetly embosomed in a most extensive park, where there are more old trees than in most other places in Scotland, on a rising ground that commands the Lower Strath-Ern; and at full tide, a view of the Frith of Tay. On the opposite side of the valley, on the northern side of the Ochills, and about a mile westward, is the house, and the wood of Invermay, the subject of a fine Scotch ballad and air, through which the water of May precipitates itself in many a fantastic form, and, after intersecting a pleasant plain below, discharges itself into the Ern at the bridge of Forteviot. At Forteviot, a small village with a church, there once stood a monastery, with an hunting seat of King Malcolm Canmore's. Vestiges of the monastery were to be seen at a small eminence called the *Haly*, that is, the Holy Hill, within the memory of the present generation :

but

but palace, monastery, and the *Haly* Hill itself, are now completely swept away by the capricious fallies of the water of May, which continually changes its gravelly bed, and sports with the toils of laborious man. It would be tedious to enumerate, much more to describe, all the mansions, with adjacent pleasure ground, which run in a continued chain from the conflux of the Ern and the May, to that of the former of these rivers with the Tay, a course of ten miles, and form one spacious and beautiful enclosure. It may just be mentioned, that in this groupe we find the pleasant residences of Mr. Oliphant of Rossie, a gentleman distinguished by his skill in husbandry, and what is called the police of the country; of Lord Ruthven, of Sir Thomas Moncrieff, and of the Knights of Balmano, now attached to the estate of Invermay. In the Lower Strath-Ern there is a famous spring of saltish water, a cathartic used with eminent success in scorbutic and other cases, called Pitkethly-Wells. The

Upper Strath-Ern, from the loch to the village of Crieff, situated on a spur of the Grampians, which advances a little into the noble expanse formed by the union of Strathmore and Strath-Ern, and which is called the Montpelier of Scotland, is resorted to, in the summer, for the purity of the air, goat-whey, and its rural charms, by people from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places. Woods, mountains, lakes, and the *solum siccum cum aquis fluentibus*, conspire to render this one of the most charming spots that imagination can conceive. Here the people speak both Erse and English. There is not any other place in Scotland where the Highlands and the Gallic tongue penetrate, at this day, so far into the Low Country. This valley, from its verdant appearance, is called *Erne*, or green : it was antiently a principality, or county-palatine, and the inheritance of a branch of the royal family of Scotland : and it still gives a title to a prince of the blood of England.

Where

Where the country rises by degrees from the bed of the Ern towards the roots of the Ochills, about seventeen miles from Perth, and nearly the same distance from Stirling, stands a long straggling village, called Auchterarder, once a royal burgh, but now, known chiefly as the seat of a Presbytery, distinguished by a singular union of Popish and Antinomian principles : claiming the prerogatives of a Court of Inquisition, exalting the power of the church in temporal concerns, reprobating with superlative zeal the efficacy of virtue towards future, as well as present happiness, and magnifying the importance of certain metaphysical notions in theology, which they call *acts of faith* : yet it must not be omitted, that, among that society, there are men adorned with sound knowledge, and with primitive simplicity of manners. This place seems to have lain under the curse of God ever since it was burnt by the army in 1715. The dark heath of the Moors of Orchill and Tulibardin, the naked summits of the Gram-

pians,

prians, seen at a distance, and the frequent visitations of the Presbytery, who are eternally recommending fast days, and destroying the peace of society by prying into little slips of life, and the desolation of the place, render Auchterarder a melancholy scene, wherever you turn your eyes, except towards Perth, and the Lower Strath-Ern, of which it has a partial prospect. About a mile south and west from Auchterarder, in a den formed by the water of Ruthven, and the roots of the Ochills, in the midst of an extensive wood, stands Kincardine, the old seat of the Grahams, and the residence of the great Marquis of Montrose. Directly opposite to this, at the southern roots of the Ochills, and on a wooded peninsula, where the extremity of a sloping hill is almost surrounded by deep water-courses, in some places improved by art, stands Castle-Campbell, a seat of the Marquis of Argyll's. It was impossible that the heads of two powerful clans, living so near one another, and on opposite sides of a narrow range of hills, could be good neighbours.

bours. The Marquis of Argyll burnt the castle of the Marquis of Montrose: and the Marquis of Montrose burnt the castle of the Marquis of Argyll.

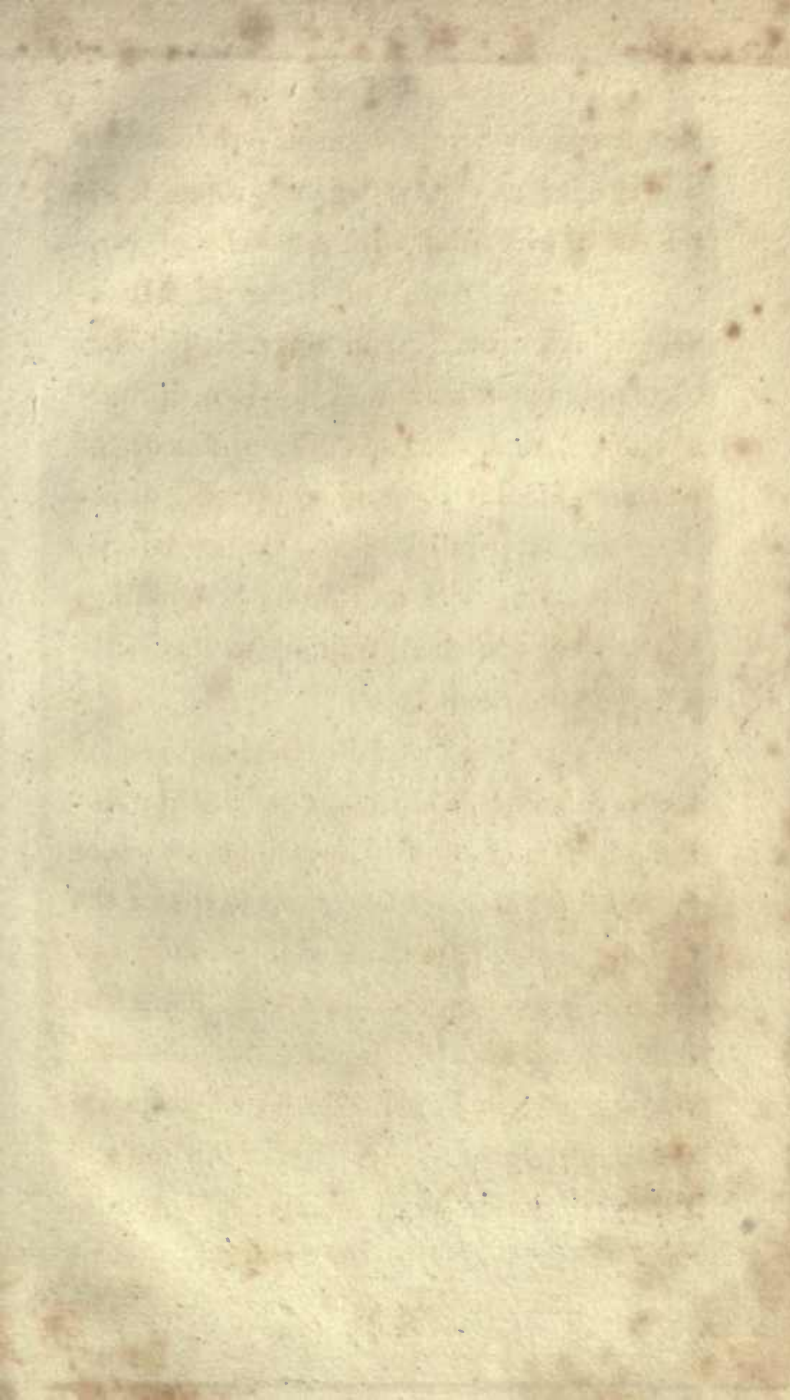
As we have thus stepped over the Ochills to Castle-Campbell, which commands a *vista* of the vale of Devon, let us relieve the gloom of Auchterarder, by a prospect of that delightful scene.

The Devon, a truly pastoral river, rises in the Aichills,* or Ochills, almost due north from its entrance into the Forth, and a very few miles, in a direct line north and south, from its mouth; though the nature of the ground has forced it to take a very circuitous course. From its source it runs in a southeasterly direction, sometimes rushing precipitately down the broken declivities of the mountains, and in others, winding gently in the bottoms between them. The scenery is, almost

* The tradition is, that they are called *Aichills*, which is the same as *Oak-Hills*, from their being formerly covered with oaks. This tradition is probable, as their height is moderate, the soil good, and that trees, when planted there with any judgment, are sure to thrive.

almost every where, delightful ; the verdure is luxuriant, and the variegated ground feasts the eye at every step with a novelty of prospect. At the Yates, or Gates of Muckhart, which open a communication between Clackmannan-shire and Strath-Ern, it finds a passage, and descends into the vale of Devon. Here it runs in an opposite direction, exactly parallel to its former course. It glides along with an infinity of windings to the west, and then, bending to the south, loses itself in the Forth.

The vale to which the Devon gives its name, is at once fruitful and beautiful : for, though art and industry have not every where seconded nature, yet the green swells of the Ochills to the north, the fine meanders of the river amidst meadows and corn-fields, the distant prospect of Stirling-Castle to the west, the magnificent Forth rolling his waves on the south, and the fertile Carse of Stirling and Falkirk, covered with villages and gentlemen's seats, bounding the prospect, present an assemblage both grand and pleasant. The
Devon,





Heath, sculp.

*The CALDRON LINN, a Waterfall in Glen-Devon,
Perthshire!*

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Devon, in one part of the valley, has been obliged to work its way through obstructing rocks. In the lapse of ages, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a noise and fury truly tremendous. The hollow sound which proceeds from the bottom of the chasm, and the boiling turbulence occasioned by the fall of the river upon the inequalities of the rocks, appall every spectator. Just below this, the whole river is precipitated, in one sheet, from an height of forty feet, upon huge stones, torn from the face of the rock. This fall, from the boiling appearances just mentioned, is called the *Chaldron Linn*. As objects of this kind are not to be viewed to advantage from above, it is proper to go down by the north-west side of the dell, where the descent is easy, that you may have a prospect of the cataract from below. By that way you enter a narrow glen, which seems a perfect paradise. The immense sheet of water pouring

ing from the rock, exhibiting in its upper parts all the colours of the rainbow, and appearing below, where it falls upon the rocks, like white dust or vapour ; this admirably contrasted by the dark and silent face of the abrupt rock, in most parts rugged and naked, but in some presenting a few shrubs and pendulous trees : these circumstances united, make an impression on the mind of something that is solemn and awful ; arrest the giddy tumult of human hopes and fears, and invite to serious reflection, and sublime contemplation. The opposite side of the glen is of a different character. The descent is gentle and easy, covered with green and flowery turf, strewed, towards the bottom, with mossy stones and fragments of rocks, from the sides of which spring wild-rose bushes, and a variety of other shrubs. These, with the trees that grow over your head, on either side of the chasm, give shelter to a number of birds that make the vale resound with their songs. The mind is soon

tired

tired of objects by which it is so strongly excited. The traveller quits the cataract, and strolls by the side of the river, which, in the course of 2 or 300 yards, sinks into a calm, and steals silently along its banks.

At Auchterarder we got out of the corn country, which extends the whole way from Montrose to this place, on the south side of the Great Strath, and to Crieff on the north. I do not think that England can produce, in any part of it, a larger tract of better corn. There is not any post-chaise kept at Auchterarder, although, as has already been observed, it is nearly midway between Perth and Stirling. In this part of the country, from Auchterarder to Dunblane, especially in the Ochills, they raise a good many black cattle, and a few sheep. At Blackford, as well as at Crieff, there are great annual fairs for black cattle, which are brought thither towards the end of harvest, from all parts of the Highlands, and the Western Islands of Scotland. In proportion as the country is

im-

improved, this species of traffic must decay. Even now, it is for the grazier to consider, whether he might not bring his cattle to a better account, by salting or smoaking the beef, and selling the hides and tallow, than by sending them into England. The cattle yield, on an average, from 4l. 15s. to 5l. per bullock : nearly the same price as in the Highlands. The country between Auchterarder and Dunblane, where Strathmore is considerably narrowed by the mutual advances of the Grampians and the Ochills, is, for the most part, barren, thinly inhabited, and ill cultivated. Though here and there you meet with a few clumps of ragged firs, the country is in general open and dreary. In the midst of thunder, lightning, and hard rain, the Ochills scowling on the one hand, and the horrid Grampians on the other, we passed by the northern skirts of the Sheriff-Muir, the scene of action between the King's troops in the year 1715, and those of the Pretender, under the Earl of Marr. The
road

road here is the worst we met with since we left Fort-William. Pass through Dunblane, four miles on this side of Stirling, in times of episcopacy a bishop's see, and where there is a good library founded, in old times, like that of Innerpaffray, and, on the estate of the same proprietor, by a subscription among neighbouring gentlemen, for the instruction and entertainment of the public. There are funds provided, both at Dunblane and Innerpaffray, for a librarian, for purchasing new books, and for maintaining the structure that contains them. The hall where the books are kept at Innerpaffray, is a very elegant one : but the salary allowed to the librarian is miserably small, and should certainly be augmented. In the evening of Tuesday, 26th of July, pass through the most beautiful and the richest part of Strath-Allan ; cross the Forth on a large stone bridge, and arrive at Stirling, where we stay all night.

Stirling, July 27th. In the morning we went to view the castle. It is built on a high rock, the west side of which is at least an hundred feet perpendicular in heighth. Within the walls is the parliament-house, which is a very large room, but now nearly unroofed, and falling to ruin. The palace, also a very large place, is now turned into barracks for soldiers. The garrison, at present, consists of 100 men, and a fort-major; and about thirty-six guns are mounted on the ramparts. The Town of Stirling is built on the south-east side of the rock; the houses very old, and the streets narrow.

As the Scottish nation extended their authority southward, by their conquests over the Picts and Danes, and their inter-marriages with England, the usual places of their residence became more and more southerly also. Dunstaffnage was exchanged for Scone; Scone for Dunfermling and Falkland; Dunfermling and Falkland for Stirling; Stirling for Linlithgow and Edinburgh; and at last

last Edinburgh for London. But amidst these changes, after the establishment of the monarchy of Scotland, the natural boundaries which marked the land, confined, on the whole, the choice of a place of residence to that space which is bounded by the courses of the Forth and the Tay on the south and the north ; on the west, by the rising of the country, towards the middle of the island ; and on the east, by the ocean. The interposition of the Tay recommended Scone as a proper place of residence in the hottest times of war with the English. But, after an alliance had been formed between the royal families of the two kingdoms, by the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. of England, and James V. of Scotland ; after hostilities between the two nations began to be interrupted by long intervals, and the genius of both to tend to peace and conciliation, there was not a spot in the whole extent of Scotland that so naturally invited the presence of the King and the Court, as Stir-
O 2
ling.

ling. It is still more central to the island than Scone : and the sanctity of a monastery was not ill exchanged for the strength of a fortress. From the lofty battlements of Stirling-Castle, the royal eye surveyed with pride the bold out-lines of an unconquered kingdom. The Grampians, the Ochills, the Pentland-Hills, conveyed a just idea of its natural strength : the whole course of the Forth, with his tributary rivers, from their source in the Highlands, near Loch-Lomond, winding through Perth-shire, and washing the shores of Clackmannan and Fife on the north, and those of Stirling-shire, Linlithgow, and the Lothians, on the south, exhibited a pleasing prospect of its natural resources in fishing, and in a soil which, though in a rude climate, would not be ungrateful to the hand of cultivation. From this point of view also, the imagination of a Scotchman is led, by many remembrances, to recal to mind the most important vicissitudes, and scenes of action, in the history of his coun-

country. The whole extent of Strathmore, from Stirling to Stone-haven, is full of Roman camps, and military ways, a matter that has been of late well illustrated by the ingenuity and the industry of General Melville ; and the wall of Agricola, a little towards the south of Stirling, extends between the Forth and the Clyde. Bannockburn and Cambuskenneth, almost over-hung by the castle, remind the spectator of fortunate, and Pinkie, seen at the distance of fourteen miles, excites a fainter idea of an unfortunate engagement with the English. The Hill of Largo, in Fife, calls to mind the Danish invasions ; and the Forth was, for ages, the well-contested boundary between the Scots and the Picts.

Before we leave Stirling-Castle, while the keen air yet blows on the southward traveller with unabated force, from the northern mountains, let us take a short view of the genius and character of the Caledonians. These have undergone, like those of other

O 3 nations,

nations, the effects of that revolution and change which is incident to every thing human. But, not to carry our reviews too far back, which would involve us in historical disquisition, let it suffice, to exhibit the portrait that was given of the Scotch Highlanders by a great master, towards the end of the last century, and then to add a few observations concerning some circumstances omitted, and others altered, by the introduction of arts, and free government.

The celebrated Mr. Alexander Cunningham, the critic on Horace, and tutor, companion, and friend to the great John Duke of Argyll, in his History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover, lately published, a work of classical composition, great information, and profound views, when he comes to give an account of the insurrection headed by the Lord Viscount *Dundee*, says, "The King commanded Major-General Mackay, his Lieutenant in Scotland, to march

“ march his forces into the northern parts,
 “ against the Viscount of Dundee, who had
 “ raised an army of Scotch Highlanders ; a
 “ race of warriors, who fight by instinct.
 “ These are a distinct people from the Low-
 “ landers, of different manners, and a dif-
 “ ferent language, of a strong constitution
 “ of body, and by nature warlike. Though
 “ of a very ready wit, and great presence of
 “ mind, they are utterly unacquainted with
 “ arts and discipline ; for which reason they
 “ are less addicted to husbandry and hand-
 “ dicrafts than to arms, in which they are
 “ exercised by daily quarrels with one ano-
 “ ther. They take most pleasure in that
 “ course of life which was followed by their
 “ ancestors. They use but little corn, ex-
 “ cept in the shires of Murray and Ross.
 “ Their food, for the most part, is milk, cat-
 “ tle, venison, and fish ; and they are much
 “ addicted to pillaging and hunting. Their
 “ children, when newly born, are plunged
 “ in cold water, not from any ideas of reli-

“ gion, but for the purpose of giving har-
 “ diness and vigour to their bodies, which,
 “ from the continued practice of cold bath-
 “ ing, acquire such a degree of firmness,
 “ that they can live in the coldest climates,
 “ even in the depth of winter, without any
 “ other cloathing than a plaid ; a garment
 “ so scanty, that a great part of their body
 “ may be seen uncovered : nor does this cir-
 “ cumstance, being sanctified by habit, occa-
 “ sion any feelings of modesty. They are
 “ more attached by a similarity of manners
 “ and dress, and the sameness of name, than
 “ by the ties of kindred and nature. They
 “ contract more firm friendships over a
 “ pinch of tobacco-snuff, than from any na-
 “ tural feelings, or instinct of blood. Their
 “ daily exercise, and sprightly freedom of
 “ living, increases both their strength and
 “ their stature. Their women are seldom
 “ married young ; and are, indeed, long un-
 “ marriageable. They drink not so much
 “ wine as ale and aqua vitæ.* By this kind
 “ of

* A spirit distilled from a kind of barley.

“ of liquor they fancy themselves to be made
 “ more vigorous ; but that by French wines,
 “ and sweet things, men are rendered effe-
 “ minate. The sick among them will nei-
 “ ther let blood, nor suffer a physician to be
 “ sent for, lest their health should thereby be
 “ more impaired than recovered : and law-
 “ yers they mortally hate. Women who
 “ have newly lain in, wear only a loose rai-
 “ ment, and next to none at all. Being ge-
 “ nerally well-shaped, and not unhandsome,
 “ and of great modesty and simplicity of
 “ manners, though they go with their legs
 “ naked from the calves downward, they are
 “ neither subjected to the jeers nor to the dis-
 “ gust of the men.* Neither is it thought
 “ any

* In this last sentence, I have departed from the trans-
 lation of Cunningham's Latin original given by the Author
 of the Introduction prefixed, which not only contains bio-
 graphical anecdotes of the Author, and a view, in the true
 spirit of philosophical criticism, of that publication, but
 which is a very pleasing, as well as profound dissertation on
 the composition and use of history in general. The words in
 the Latin original of Cunningham, of which copious speci-
 mens are given in an Appendix, are, “ *Cum optima forma*
sint

“ any extraordinary honour among them,
 “ that their virginity is not suspected when
 “ they marry. They reckon nothing more
 “ shameful than to refuse any thing to their
 “ chief.* Most of them are tall, and pro-
 duce

*sint plerumque neque invenustæ, sed probis moribus, præter
 cætera, suras ad talos nudæ, nullo viri neque verborum fas-
 tidio capiuntur.”* This sentence has been rendered by
 the translator thus : “ They are generally well-shaped,
 and not unhandsome; and, above all, of such modest
 behaviour, though they go with their legs naked, that they
 are not apt to be deceived by the enticing words of men.”
 I should rather suppose, that there has been some wrong read-
 ing of the Latin MSS. than that this could be the meaning of
 the author, as it does not seem to be logical and conclusive.
 Having said this, it is but justice to observe at the same time,
 that in so long a work, which, in order to describe scenes,
 modes of life, customs, ideas, and opinions, so different from
 those of the antient Romans, and unlike any thing they were
 acquainted with, necessarily called in the aid of the whole
 compass of latinity; in the translation, I say, of such a work,
 it is not to be wondered at if we meet with a few slips.
 The translation in question is, on the whole, faithful, ner-
 vous, and perspicuous.

* The juxta position of this sentence to that immediately
 preceding it, reconciles the apparent inconsistencies of mo-
 dest

“ duce tall children, not being accustomed to
 “ hard labour or discipline, and seldom used
 “ to harsh treatment, or any kind of subjec-
 “ tion. The men live to a great age, unless
 “ they chance to be cut off abruptly by an
 “ halter. Being, in general, poorly provided
 “ for, they are apt to covet other men’s
 “ goods ; nor are they taught by any laws
 “ to distinguish with great accuracy, their
 “ own property from that of other people’s.
 “ They are not ashamed of the gallows :
 nay,

deſt behaviour, and the eaſineſs with which bridegrooms take
 the doubtful virginity of their brides. Though far from
 being naturally immodeſt, ſuch is their veneration for their
 chiefs, that they deem it an honour to be, in all things ſub-
 ſervient to his will. It often happens accordingly, that a
 young woman has borne a child to a laird, before ſhe is
 courted by her huſband ; and that child is brought up with
 great tenderneſs, and receives an equal portion with the
 children of the marriage. Nor will this ſeem ſurpriſing, when
 we reflect that there is ſomething perfectly analogous to it in
 high life. A lady of faſhion is not ſo much diſhonoured, in
 the common eſtimation of the world, by the embraces of a
 prince or king, as ſhe would be by an illicit connection with
 an inferior or equal.

“ nay, they pay a religious respect to for-
 “ tunate plunderers ; but whence they deriv-
 “ ed such sentiments I know not. Similar
 “ ideas prevail among the Neapolitans.
 “ Merchants who know them well, will not
 “ bring any goods among them, without a
 “ protection from their chief ; to whom the
 “ common people adhere with the utmost
 “ fidelity, and by whose right hand they are
 “ wont to swear. Their religion is taken
 “ partly from the Druids, partly from Pa-
 “ pists, and partly from Protestants. Nei-
 “ ther do they pay any long or great regard
 “ to borrowed rites ; but carry up many fa-
 “ bulous stories of their own to the highest
 “ antiquity. They are much inclined to pre-
 “ dictions and superstitious omens. In
 “ bearing witness, they are not at all moved
 “ by the fear of God ; nor do they regard an
 “ oath as any thing more than mere words
 “ and ceremony. Neither do they give
 “ themselves the least trouble about the in-
 “ stitutions of religion, until they have first
 violated

“ violated it by some outrage or blood.
 “ They are greatly addicted to lying. Even
 “ in times of peace they live by rapine.
 “ They account it among the most scan-
 “ dalous crimes to desert their chief, and to
 “ alter their dress and way of living: for
 “ they think that in dress and antient cus-
 “ toms, there is something sacred. In war,
 “ they excel on foot, but are little used to
 “ horses, by reason of the situation of their
 “ country, full of dreadful woods and moun-
 “ tains. Their arms are a sword, dag-
 “ ger, and shield; and, sometimes, they
 “ make use of pistols. In battle, the point
 “ to which they bend their utmost efforts,
 “ and that which they are most anxious to
 “ carry, is the enemy’s baggage. If that
 “ once fall into their hands, disregarding all
 “ discipline and oaths, and leaving their
 “ colours, home they run.”

It is not my intention to disfigure this
 picture, drawn from the life by so great a
 master. But I cannot help observing, that
 in

in this admirable sketch of the Scotch Highlanders, there is not the least mention of their passionate love and genius for music, as well as the kindred strains of moving, though simple poetry. The remote Highlanders are, at this day, as fond of poetry and music as the antient Arcadians, who, blessed with a fertile soil and genial climate, poured forth, in natural and affecting airs, the warmest emotions of the heart. The musical and poetical compositions of the Highlanders were seldom committed to writing, but handed down, from generation to generation, by oral tradition. The subjects of these were, for the most part, love, war, and the pleasures of the chase : and their general tone or style, was not sprightly and gay, but, on the contrary, sad and tragical. The first efforts of the Muses, in every country and age, are employed on melancholy themes, as being the most strongly marked by the light and shade of prosperous exchanged for adverse circumstances, and which take the strongest

strongest hold of the heart. But the very aspect of nature, in the Highlands of Scotland, is sad : and a conflict, seldom interrupted with hostile clans, or with a harsh climate and penurious soil, deepened the general gloom. Hence, although the little wealth of the Highlands consists in cattle, rural scenes are introduced in their poetry but seldom. And, were one to form a judgment concerning the employment of the Highlanders, even from performances unquestionably modern, he would conclude that they were not so much shepherds as hunters. Their compositions, whether of music or poetry, were the natural productions, and perfectly suited to the taste of a country, where, within the memory of man, every male, without exception, was trained to arms : and where husbandry, and even pasturage, were followed no farther than necessity required. It is not long since sheep and goats, in the Highlands, were considered as below the care of a man, and reputed the property

property of the wife, in the same manner as geese, turkies, and other poultry are in the Low Countries, and in England.

That the music and poetry of any country bears a near relation to its common pursuits, to the great objects of its hopes and fears, is illustrated in a very striking manner by those of the inhabitants of St. Kilda, whose insignificance and remote situation secure them from invasion, as their poverty and primitive equality protect them from angry feuds. When the winter store of this little commonwealth is safely deposited in a house called Tigh-a-barra, its whole members resort to this general magazine, as being the most spacious room in their dominions, where they hold a solemn assembly, and sing one of their best airs to words importing, “ What
 “ more would we have? There is store of
 “ *cuddies* and *sayth*, of *perich* and *allachan*, laid
 “ up for us in Tigh-a-barra.” Then follows an enumeration of the other kinds of fishes that are hung up around them, to
 which,

which, in the course of their singing and dancing, they frequently point, with expressions of gratitude and joy.

The Reverend Mr. Macdonald, Minister of Kilmore in Argyleshire, on whose testimony these particulars are here related of the St. Kildians, received from a friend in the Isle of Skye, a St. Kilda elegy, the effusion of a young woman who had lost her husband by a fall from the rocks, when employed in catching fowls. Of this elegy, found among people in whose veracity Mr. Macdonald has entire confidence, he gives the following translation. “ In yonder Soa* left I the
 “ youth whom I loved. But lately, he
 “ skipped and bounded from rock to rock.
 “ Dextrous was he in making every instru-
 “ ment the farm required, diligent in bring-
 “ ing home my tender flock. You went,
 “ O my love ! upon yon hanging cliff, but
 “ fear measured not thy steps ! Thy foot
 “ only slipped---you fell---never more to rise !

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“ Thy

* A small rocky island near St. Kilda.

“ Thy blood stained yon sloping rock ; thy
 “ brains lay scattered around ! All thy
 “ wounds gushed at once. Floating on the
 “ surface of the deep, the cruel waves tore
 “ thee asunder. Thy mother came, her
 “ grey hairs uncovered with the kerch :*
 “ thy sister came, we mourned together :
 “ thy brother came, he lessened not the cry
 “ of sorrow. Gloomy and sad we all beheld
 “ thee from afar, O thou that wast the seven-
 “ fold blessing of thy friends ! the shiny
 “ *lbonne*† of their support. Now, alas ! my
 “ share of the birds is heard screaming in the
 “ clouds : my share of the eggs is already
 “ seized on by the stronger party. In yon-
 “ der Soa left I the youth whom I loved.”

The

* A species of kerchief worn by married women in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland.

† *Lbonne*, a rope of raw hides used in St. Kilda. It is the most useful part of furniture, and a young woman possessed of one is reckoned well portioned. In searching for fowls and eggs, a man or two take hold of it, and another is let down into the cliffs by the other end.

The Galic poetry now extant, was, no doubt, composed for the most part by the bards who were once entertained in the families of lords and chieftains. There was also an order of strolling rhapsodists, who went about the country, reciting their performances for a livelihood.

Throughout the whole of the Highlands there are, at this day, various songs sung by the women to suitable airs, or played on musical instruments, not only on occasions of merriment and diversion, but also during almost every kind of work which employs more than one person, such as milking cows, watching the folds, fulling of cloth, grinding of grain with the *quern* or hand-mill, hay-making, and reaping of corn. These songs and tunes re-animate, for a time, the drooping labourer, and make him work with redoubled ardour. In travelling through the Highlands, in the season of autumn, the sounds of little bands of music on every side, joined to a most romantic scenery, has a very

P 2

pleasing

pleasing effect on the mind of a stranger. There is undoubted evidence, that from the 12th to the 15th century, both inclusive, the Scots not only used, but, like their kindred Irish, excelled in playing on the harp : a species of music, in all probability of Druidical origin. But, beyond all memory or tradition, the favourite instrument of the Scotch musicians has been the bag-pipe, introduced into Scotland, at a very early period, by the Norwegians. The large bag-pipe is the instrument of the Highlanders for war, for marriage, for funeral processions, and other great occasions. They have also a smaller kind, on which dancing tunes are played. A certain species of this wind music, called *pibracks*, rouses the native Highlander in the same way that the sound of the trumpet does the war-horse ; and even produces effects little less marvellous than those recorded of the ancient music. At the battle of Quebec, in April 1760, whilst the British troops were retreating

treating in great confusion, the General complained to a field-officer of Fraser's regiment, of the bad behaviour of his corps. "Sir," answered he with some warmth, "you did very wrong in forbidding the pipes to play this morning : nothing encourages Highlanders so much in a day of action. Nay, even now they would be of use." "Let them blow like the devil," then," replied the General, "if it will bring back the men." The pipes were ordered to play a favourite martial air. The Highlanders, the moment they heard the music, returned and formed with alacrity in the rear. In the late war in India, Sir Eyre Coote, after the battle of Porto Nuovo, being aware of the strong attachment of the Highlanders to their antient music, expressed his applause of their behaviour on that day, by giving them fifty pounds to buy a pair of bagpipes.*

Having thus taken the liberty to supply what seemed deficient in the account that is

* See MEMOIRS of the late War in Asia.

given of the Scotch Highlanders by the very learned and ingenious Cunningham, who knew them well, and was capable of contemplating them under a vast variety of views, it will be proper also to advert to the change which the operation of government has produced in the character of the Highlanders, since the period when they were described by that celebrated author.

So quick and powerful is the influence of moral causes in the formation of the characters of nations and men, that the Highlanders have actually undergone greater alteration in the course of the present century, than for a thousand years before. Freedom and equal laws, by encouraging industry, securing property, and substituting independent sentiments and views in the room of an obsequious devotion to feudal chiefs, have redeemed the character of the Highlanders from those imputations which were common to them with all nations in a similar political situation ; while what is excellent in their character,

rafter, the fenfibility of their nature, the hardinefs of their constitutions, their warlike difpofition, and their generous hofpitality to ftrangers, remain undiminished. And, though emancipated now from the feudal yoke, they ftill fhew a voluntary reverence to their chiefs, as well as affection to thofe of their own tribe and kindred : qualities which are not only very amiable and engaging in themfelves, but which are connected with that character of alacrity and inviolable fidelity and refolution which their exertions in the field have juftly obtained in the world.

By the feudal fyftem, all who held *in capite*, of the crown, both in England and Scotland, and, no doubt, in other countries, were obliged to give perfonal attendance in parliament : and thofe *free tenants** comprehended not only the great nobles, but the leffer barons, among whom the king's burgefles, it is probable, were originally included. The great barons, or ariftocracy, in

the natural course of things, acquired in both the British kingdoms, a decided superiority in the public councils. The lesser barons and burgesſes, uneaſy in their ſituations, as well as unable to bear the expence of repeated attendance, began to abſent themſelves from parliament. In both Scotland and England, the ſovereign, that he might be enabled to counter-balance the over-bearing influence of the ariſtocracy, by the attendance of at leaſt a certain portion of the leſſer barons and royal burgesſes, who in their collective capacity, were free tenants, exempted them from the obligation of perſonal attendance, upon condition of their ſending representatives to parliament. That wealth which naturally ſprung from commerce and induſtry, the circumſtance of the parliament's being divided into two houſes, and that controul over the public purſe which, in proceſs of time, reſulted from both, maintained and increaſed the importance of the great body of freeholders in England: but in Scotland,

where

where the lesser barons and burgesſes, with the great maſs of the people, remained poor and dependent, and the representatives of the ſhires and burghs ſat in the ſame aſſembly with the nobles and the clergy,* the ariſto- cracy preſerved their influence over the proceedings of parliament, and, in fact, aſſumed the government of the kingdom. The great baron who poſſeſſed his caſtle, and an exten- ſive heritable juriſdiction, aſſumed the privilege of redreſſing every injury that was done to him, whether real or imaginary, and was the arbiter of right and wrong among his people ; while the leſſer proprietors, or yeomanry of the country were ſubjected to the will of tyrants. The amount of pro- perty which, in progreſs of time, became re- quiſite in parliamentary election and repre- ſentation, excluded the great body of propri- etors

* In Scotland, the parliaments were ambulatory with the king, and generally held within the walls of one of his for- treſſes. The parliament was very often held in Stirling- Caſtle.

etors from that right, and created a secondary order of aristocratical chiefs, who, to the full extent of their power, imitated the tyranny of the nobles, or hereditary peers of parliament. The genius of Scotland became aristocratical throughout. The commissioners to parliament from the burghs royal were elected by the town-councils of those burghs, instead of the citizens at large. The members of those councils, too, like so many Dutch burgomasters, chose, and still chuse, their successors in office : nor, according to a late decision of the court of session, a judiciary constituted after the model of the parliaments of France, and the highest in Scotland, is there any controul on the management of those self-created *juntos*, who, at the same time that they impose what contributions they please, convert, or may convert, a public good into a private property.

About the time of the Revolution, the advent, and establishment of King William and Queen Mary on the throne, first of England,
and

and afterwards of Scotland, diffused throughout the whole of Great Britain a lively sense of the rights of mankind: and Scotland in particular, as fire is inflamed by the nitrous influence of frost, glowed with the genuine enthusiasm of freedom. Mr. Fletcher of Saltoun, and other patriots whose notions of liberty were drawn from the sources of Greece and Rome, and confirmed by the auspices of the times, contended for a degree of liberty unknown even to the English constitution. This spirit of the nation, active, enterprizing, and bold, led the people of Scotland to attempt the establishment of a commercial colony on the Isthmus of Darien, the happiest situation that could be imagined for the commerce of the world: and on this bottom, a great part of the wealth of the nation was embarked. The check which this magnificent, and by no means chimerical scheme, received from the jealousies of the sister kingdom, and the remonstrances of Spain, damped the ardent spirit of the Scottish

tish nation excessively, and, by a reflux not unnatural in the humours of men, or of nations, threw them back into a languor and inoccupation, which easily submitted to that aristocratical authority and influence, to which Scotland had always been accustomed, and from which it never recovered until the abolition of those heritable jurisdictions, in which these were founded. The check which the Scots received in the affair of Darien, formed, perhaps, one link in that chain of events which led to the Union. Had the colony that was attempted at the Isthmus of Panama succeeded, the spirit of the Scottish nation would have been too high and proud to have listened to any reasonable terms of submitting to the same government with England.

It is remarkable, that it was by means of the leading men of the aristocracy, that the Union was promoted and carried into effect; although that order of men were to sacrifice to that measure, a great deal of their hereditary

ditary honours and consequence in their native country : whereas the tradesmen, and the lowest of the people, who certainly could not be any losers by sharing in the fortunes of the English, but might probably be much bettered by the change, were the first, when the articles of Union came to be debated in the Scotch parliament, who made a brisk stand for the name of liberty and sovereign power. For the very name and antiquity of the kingdom was of great weight with the people : though what remained of it, after the removal of King James VI. into England, was no more than a vain image or shadow of sovereignty : since the government, from that time, was committed to the hands of a few men, who not only preferred, for the most part, their private interests to those of the public, but who often acted according to the orders they received from strangers. But, if the colony of Darien had succeeded, the republican and popular spirit would have carried all before it.

The opponents of the court, in the debates on the Union, insisted, that parliament had no authority to determine concerning the alienation of the kingdom, since power was not delegated to them from the free-holders, or tenants *in capite*, for that purpose. The commissioners sent into England, they alleged, were neither proper judges of this matter, nor the parliament itself vested with competent authority to decide a matter of so great importance ; but that there was a right inherent in a free people, to put a stop to the passing of any law, as there was, formerly, in the tribunes of the Roman people. A similar doctrine prevails, and is established into a firm and uncontroverted maxim, in the presbyterian government of the church of Scotland, in which it is held, that it is not in the power of the general assembly, to subvert or change any of the essential usages or laws in the ecclesiastical constitution, without the consent of two-thirds at least, of the synods and presbyteries.

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The court party, on the other hand, who were friends to the Union, said, that the supreme authority of the nation was undoubtedly vested in the parliament; and that, “ when an election was once made, neither “ the tenants of the crown, or those who “ hold of the crown in chief, nor the magistrates of the cities, had any more right “ either to put a negative on the passing of any “ law, or to give a vote; but that the people “ had delegated all their authority to those “ whom they had elected to represent them “ in parliament.”

When this question was carried in favour of the courtiers, in parliament, the people out of doors, were every where thrown into disorder and tumult. The Duke of Queensberry, who was the lord commissioner, or lord lieutenant, adjourned the house till the next day, took his coach, and was followed with many reproaches by the people, who could hardly forbear to lay violent hands on him. During the whole of that night, tumults were

were kept up in Edinburgh. The mob assaulted and searched the house of Sir Patrick Johnstone, the provost of that city: whom, if they had found him, they would have treated with great outrage, for no other reason, than that he was said to have favoured the vote in parliament for the Union. This spirit of resistance spread rapidly over the whole country. Levies of armed men were made by several discontented chiefs, who made no scruple of declaring their sentiments, that the only way by which Scotchmen could now prevent the disgrace and ruin of their country, was, to march under arms to Edinburgh, and over-awe the decisions of parliament. The people of Scotland entered readily into those ideas and views: but the invasion of Edinburgh and the parliament was prevented by means partly accidental, and partly the result of profound contrivance. In the first place, the designs of the opponents of the Union were greatly retarded by the season of the year, and by continual

nual and heavy rains. In the second place, an artificial channel was formed for receiving the fury of the people, by which it was, with great address, diverted from its object. The Duke of Queensberry secretly employed Major Cunningham, an officer of very popular reputation, to raise the people in the western parts of Scotland, who, to the common dread of taxes, and hatred of the English, added an extraordinary antipathy to bishops, and zeal for the safety of the Presbyterian religion. The eyes of all men were naturally directed to the levies on foot in Airshire, and other counties adjacent : and here the genius of Scotland seemed to make the last stand for retaining, within the bounds of that kingdom, the name, at least, and the insignia of sovereignty. But when the day came for the armed people to march to Edinburgh, where many of their heads had already assembled, their commander, with the concurrence and co-operation of different men of consequence who acted in concert

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with

with the minister for Scotland, found means, on various pretences, to keep them back.

The Union was agreed to, and ratified by both nations. But this fortunate event, which prevented that general excitement which had been occasioned by the Revolution, from relapsing into the languor of tyranny, did not transfuse the free spirit of England into Scotland, at once. The Scottish barons still retained their hereditary jurisdictions undiminished, and several good families held their estates in vassalage of feudal chiefs. For example, the Macphersons and Macintoshes were the vassals of the Duke of Gordon; and Struan Robertson of the Duke of Atholl.

The private jurisdictions being reserved by the treaty of Union, it was not until the year 1747, that they were re-assumed by the crown, and the people of Scotland made partakers of English freedom. In this great event, we have a most remarkable proof and example of that principle of correction and amend-

amendment, which is inherent in political grievances ; and that abuses, carried to extremities, lead to reformation. It was their hereditary jurisdictions that enabled the heads of certain Scottish clans, in 1715 and 1745, to make those desperate attempts which finalized, at once, the subjection and the martial ardour of the poor Highlanders, in favour of the House of Stuart. Their dangerous effects became now apparent to all who were interested in the safety of the kingdom. As they were accounted private property, it was observed, that their holders might part with them for an equivalent. They were, accordingly, re-annexed to the crown : and 150,000*l.* bought back to the nation, that justice and freedom, which had passed away from it.

But this wise and humane political measure, great as the dangers which threatened the state from the heritable jurisdictions were, would not, perhaps, have been adopted, or even thought of, had not the administra-

tion of the British affairs been vested, at that period, in men who entertained a just reverence for the rights of mankind. The prince that filled the throne had been taught, from his earliest years, to detest political tyranny, and the noble families who had distinguished their attachment to the principles of the Revolution, and to the Hanoverian Succession, and by whose means the British nation preserved, or regained their freedom, enjoyed his confidence and his favour. In such auspicious circumstances, the opposition that was made to the resumption of the heritable jurisdictions, yielded to the recollection of recent danger, and to the genuine voice of patriotism, and a love of freedom. Had no rebellion taken place in Scotland, and our political constitution advanced another stage in that progress towards absolute monarchy, which a great philosopher, though not a great friend to freedom, has both predicted and declared to be its easiest death: in this case, it is not probable that the people of

Scotland

Scotland would have been admitted to a participation of those privileges which, fortunately for the British empire, they now enjoy. They would have been instruments in the hands of haughty and tyrannical chiefs, as these again, *might* have been, in those of an artful and unprincipled minister.

During the interval between the Union and the commencement of the war that was terminated by the peace of Paris, in 1763, Scotland remained in a state of inactivity and languor : and, as an emphatic proof that this was really the case, it is remarked, that there is scarcely one good house to be found in that country, which was not built either before the first, or since the last of these events. The abolition of heritable jurisdictions, the rising spirit of liberty, that general energy which was the natural result of a successful and glorious war, in which the Scots, and particularly the Highlanders, had their full share, produced in that country as rapid a change, in the space of even

ten years, as is to be found in the history of any nation. A spirit of adventure and exertion manifested itself, not only in arms, but in arts of every kind, both mechanical and liberal. The extreme ardour of literature and science which takes place in Scotland, has been noticed, and very happily expressed by the learned and eloquent editor of Bellendenus, a native of that country : *Scotia jam omnis in philosophia excolenda fervet, ut ita dicam, ac tumultuatur.*

Let us now descend from Stirling, a fit centre for taking a survey of Scotland, and pursue our journey to Carron, by Bannockburn, where that grand and decisive battle was fought which completed, in 1314, the recovery of Scotland from the arms of England,

Edward II. of England, pursuing the ambitious design of his immediate predecessor on the English throne, assembled forces from all quarters, with a view of effecting, at one blow,

blow, the reduction of Scotland. “ He
 “ summoned,” says Hume, “ the most war-
 “ like of his vassals from Gascony : he enlisted
 “ troops from Flanders and other foreign
 “ countries : he invited over great numbers
 “ of the disorderly Irish as to a certain prey :
 “ he joined to them a body of the Welsh,
 “ who were actuated by like motives : and
 “ assembling the whole military force of
 “ England, he marched to the frontiers with
 “ an army, which, according to the Scotch
 “ writers, amounted to an hundred thousand
 “ men, but which was probably much infe-
 “ rior to that number,

“ The army, collected by Robert, exceed-
 “ ed not thirty thousand combatants ; but
 “ being composed of men, who had distin-
 “ guished themselves by many acts of valour,
 “ who were rendered desperate by their situ-
 “ ation, and who were enured to all the va-
 “ rieties of fortune, they might justly, under
 “ such a leader, be deemed formidable to the

“ most numerous and best appointed armies.
 “ The Castle of Stirling, which, with Ber-
 “ wic, was the only fortress in Scotland, that
 “ remained in the hands of the English, had
 “ long been besieged by Edward Bruce : Phi-
 “ lip de Mowbray, the governor, after an
 “ obstinate defence, was at last obliged to
 “ capitulate, and to promise, that, if, before
 “ a certain day, which was now approach-
 “ ing, he was not relieved, he should open
 “ his gates to the enemy.* Robert, there-
 “ fore, sensible that here was the ground on
 “ which he must expect the English, chose
 “ the field of battle with all the skill and
 “ prudence imaginable, and made the neces-
 “ sary preparations for their reception. He
 “ posted himself at Bannockburn, about two
 “ miles from Stirling ; where he had a hill
 “ on his right flank, and a morass on his
 “ left : and, not content with having taken
 “ these precautions to prevent his being sur-
 “ rounded

* Rymer, vol. iii. 481.

“ rounded by the more numerous army of
 “ the English ; he foresaw the superior
 “ strength of the enemy in cavalry, and made
 “ provision against it.

“ Having a rivulet in front, he command-
 “ ed deep pits to be dug along its banks,
 “ and sharp stakes to be planted in them ;
 “ and he ordered the whole to be carefully
 “ covered over with turf.* The English ar-
 “ rived in sight on the evening, and a bloody
 “ conflict immediately ensued between two
 “ bodies of cavalry ; where Robert, who
 “ was at the head of the Scots, engaged in
 “ single combat with Henry de Bohun, a
 “ gentleman of the family of Hereford ; and
 “ at one stroke cleft his adversary to the chin
 “ with a battleaxe, in sight of the two armies.
 “ The English horse fled with precipitation
 “ to their main body.

“ The Scots, encouraged by this favour-
 “ able event, and glorying in the valour of
 their

* T. de la More, p. 594.

“ their prince, prognosticated a happy issue
 “ to the combat on the ensuing day : the
 “ English, confident in their numbers, and
 “ elated with past successes, longed for an
 “ opportunity of revenge : and the night,
 “ though extremely short in that season and
 “ in that climate, appeared tedious to the im-
 “ patience of the several combatants.

“ Early in the morning, Edward drew out
 “ his army, and advanced towards the Scots.
 “ The Earl of Gloucester, his nephew, who
 “ commanded the left wing of the cavalry,
 “ impelled by the ardour of youth, rushed
 “ on to attack without precaution, and fell
 “ among the covered pits, which had been
 “ prepared by Bruce for the reception of the
 “ enemy. This body of horse was disor-
 “ dered : Gloucester himself was overthrown
 “ and slain ; Sir James Douglas, who com-
 “ manded the Scottish cavalry, gave the ene-
 “ my no leisure to rally, but pushed them off
 “ the field with considerable loss, and pur-
 sued

“fued them in fight of their whole line of
 “infantry. While the English army were
 “alarmed with this unfortunate beginning
 “of the action, which commonly proves de-
 “cisive, they observed an army on the
 “heights towards the left, which seemed to
 “be marching leisurely in order to surround
 “them; and they were distracted by their
 “multiplied fears. This was a number of
 “waggoners and sumpter boys, whom Ro-
 “bert had collected; and having supplied
 “them with military standards, gave them
 “the appearance at a distance of a formi-
 “dable body.

“The stratagem took effect: a panic seiz-
 “ed the English: they threw down their
 “arms and fled: they were pursued with
 “great slaughter, for the space of eighty
 “miles, till they reached Berwic: and the
 “Scots, besides an inestimable booty, took
 “many persons of quality prisoners, and
 “above 400 gentlemen, whom Robert treat-
 ed

“ ed with great humanity, and whose ran-
 “ som was a new accession of wealth to the
 “ victorious army. The King himself nar-
 “ rowly escaped by taking shelter in Dunbar,
 “ whose gates were opened to him by the
 “ Earl of March ; and he thence passed by
 “ sea to Berwic.”

Thursday, July 28. Arrive at Carron, where
 the Carron Company have a very large found-
 dery for casting all sorts of implements, from
 42 pounders to the most trifling article for
 domestic use ; the coal, of which they use
 100 tons per diem, is all charred before it
 can be applied to the purpose of melting
 iron, as it creates a much stronger heat in
 that state, than when the sulphur is in it.
 The bellows made use of are amazingly large,
 and worked by water. Four cylinders of
 three feet diameter, are wrought by one
 wheel, and the united wind created by this
 force passes through a tube of about a foot
 diameter, which is conveyed to the mouth of
 the

the furnace. The tube is there reduced to the size of an inch and an half. It is natural to suppose, that such a quantity of air, so much compressed, must act with great violence: which indeed it does, and makes more noise than the roaring of the most violent gale of wind I ever heard. Without this very forcible engine, they could not obtain heat enough to convert the iron into a liquid mass. They have here four of those blasts. They have also the largest pump, for raising water in dry weather, when they are not sufficiently supplied otherwise, that I ever saw. It is worked by four pistons, each of which is thirty inches diameter, and raises four tons of water at each stroke, which makes about 100 tons of water in a minute. This pump is worked by steam.

They have adopted here a new method of boring guns, which is done by a horizontal, instead of a perpendicular motion, and by moving the gun instead of the instrument: but they would not let us examine it narrowly. During

ring the war, 1200 people were employed here : but, since the peace, until lately, they have had but little business. I am happy to find they have now some large orders from Russia and Germany for great guns, and have occasion to employ 1000 men. To a person who has not been accustomed to sights of this sort, the place would appear like Pandemonium ; for liquid iron is running into the moulds of sand in all directions ; and the men, who look like devils, are driving it about in iron wheel-barrows, through every part of the foundery. At night the whole place appears in a blaze, and by the assistance of a large piece of water, which makes a fine reflection, forms an exhibition that amply rewards the pains of going to see it.

Near Carron the navigable canal from Glasgow communicates with the sea. This canal is forty miles long, and near fifty feet broad, which is a very unnecessary width, as boats of fifty tons are quite large enough for carrying on commerce by canals, and will answer every
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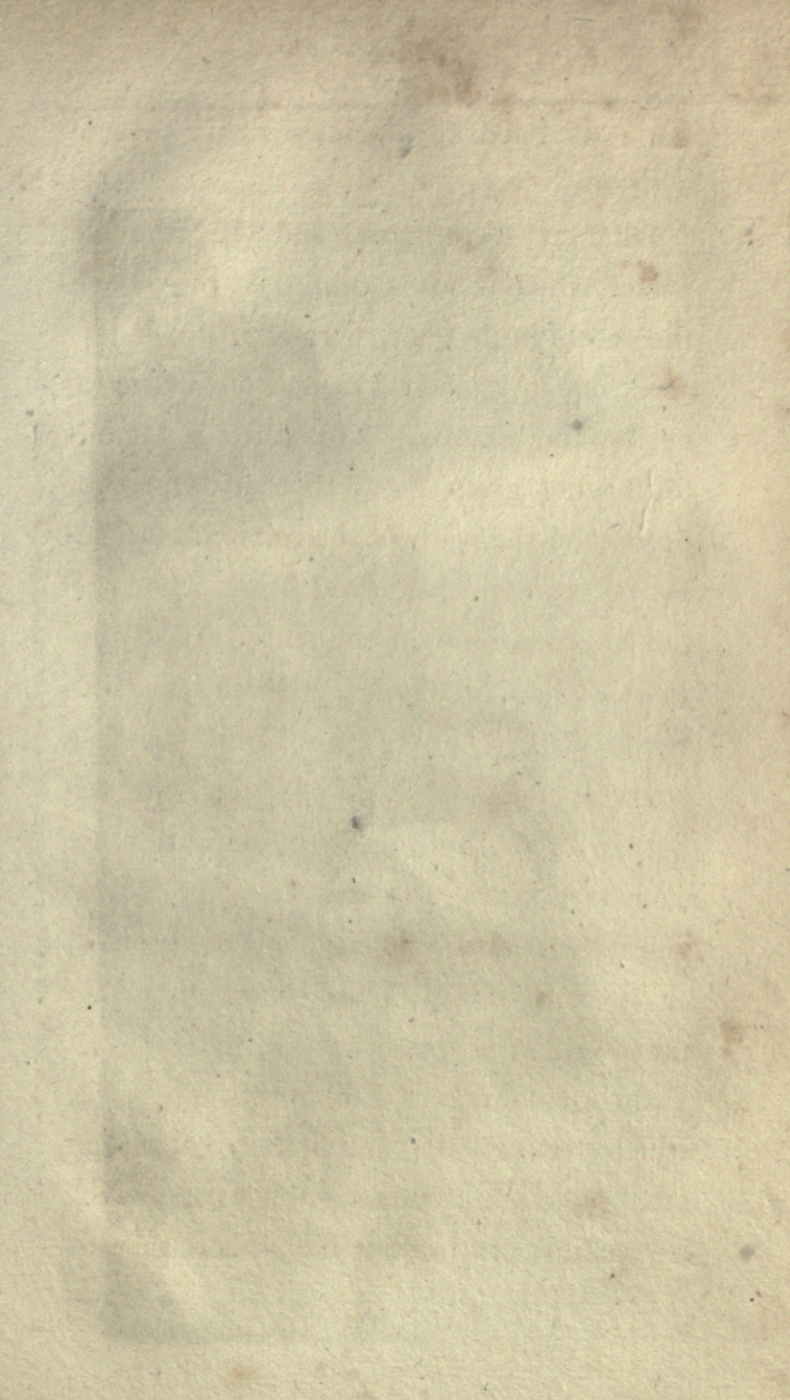
purpose better than larger vessels. The Duke of Bridgewater, who was the first projector of canals in this country, seems to have been happy enough to have attained perfection in this mode of navigation. On the Glasgow canal are a great number of locks, which must have added greatly to the expence. I think that on that part of the canal which is next to Carron there are sixteen of them in the course of two miles. About a mile and a half above Carron, the canal is carried upon a large bridge over the road. Vessels come from Glasgow to the sea on this canal, in ten hours. From the accounts I received at Glasgow, as well as at Carron, I was sorry to find the trade on the canal will not answer the expence : but I have been lately informed, that it now pays five per cent. to the proprietors.

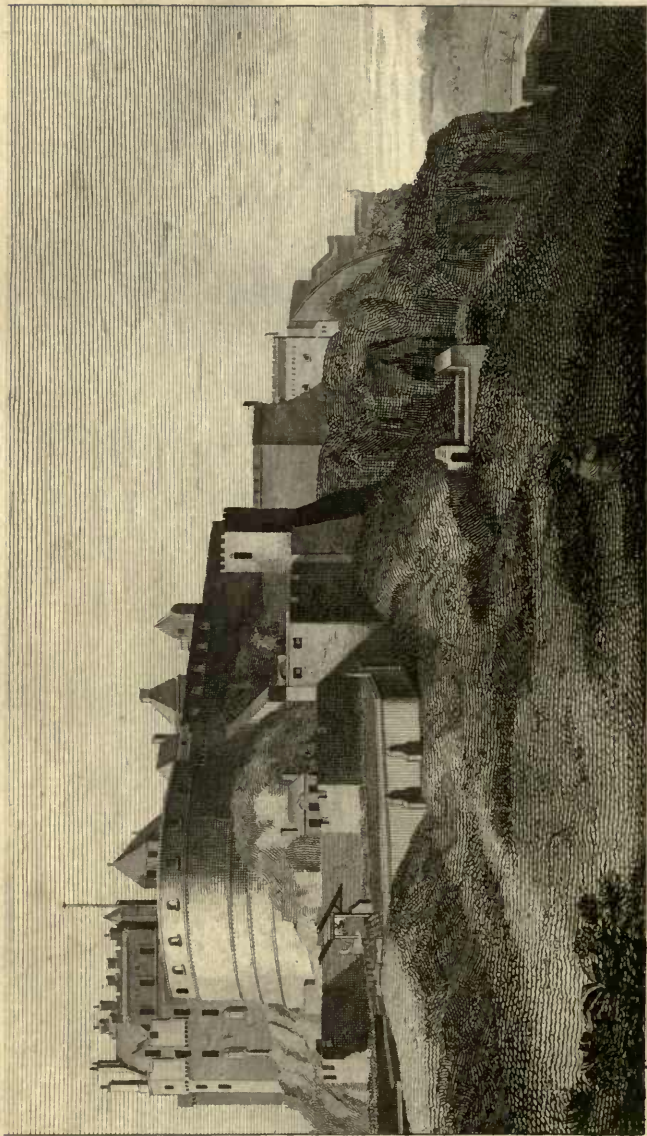
Leave Carron, and go through Falkirk, (near which the battle was fought) to Linlithgow ; a number of gentlemen's seats on each side of the road. The land well cultivated and planted : have a fine view of the
Carfe.

Carse of Falkirk, which is richly covered with corn.

Dine at Linlithgow, and visit the old palace, which is now a ruin. At the time of the rebellion in 1745, part of it was habitable, but in 1746 it was entirely destroyed by the king's army. This castle is famous for having given birth to Mary Queen of Scots, and the walls of the room are still remaining, in which she was born. The castle is situated on an eminence, almost surrounded by a small lake, and commands several beautiful prospects. Linlithgow is a large town, but the houses in it are not well built. From Linlithgow to Edinburgh, the country is very well cultivated, especially as you draw near to that city, and the prospect of the Firth of Forth, and the towns to the northward of it, very beautiful.

In the evening get to Edinburgh. The castle, which is the most striking object in that antient metropolis, is built on a very high rock, which is accessible only on one side, where there is a draw-





H. Scott sculp.

North-East Prospect of Edinburgh Castle.

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bridge. Although it was considered, before the invention of gun-powder, as impregnable, it is now incapable of any long defence. It appears formidable from its commanding situation : but it could not stand a regular siege even for a week. Upon the very top of the rock there is a large square, consisting of buildings partly new and partly antient. In the latter, they still shew the room where the unfortunate Mary was delivered of James I. A door too is pointed out to the stranger, carefully secured by bolts and bars. The room into which this leads is said to contain the regalia of Scotland. On this subject, however, many are sceptical, as there is not any tradition of those ensigns of power having been ever seen by any person since the Union.

The new buildings consist of barracks and an armoury, as the castle of Edinburgh is, in reality, a *place d'armes* for military stores and accoutrements, to be in readiness on any emergency. The square serves as a pa-

rade for the garrison, which generally consists of five or six companies, sometimes more, besides a company of invalids. The establishment here is as follows: a governor, a deputy-governor, a fort major, a store keeper, a chaplain, a master gunner, and three or four quarter gunners.

On a lower part of the rock towards the north a handsome building is erected. The centre is the governor's house: and the two wings are occupied by the governor and the fort major. From this rock runs a steep ridge, on the east side, about three quarters of a mile long. On this ridge, the old city of Edinburgh stands, forming a very wide street from the castle to the bottom of the ridge, where it is terminated by Holyrood-house. On each side of this street the declivity is so steep, that in most places you are obliged to descend by steps. The houses being built on each side of this ridge, accounts for their being so very high, from ten to fourteen stories. Choice would never have induced any
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man to build a house on this spot; or live fourteen stories from the ground. The obvious reason of chusing so commodious a situation, was the necessity of being under cover of the guns of the castle.

In Scotland, where no marks of regular government, and very few of arts and commerce are to be traced beyond the eleventh century, and where great ferocity of manners prevailed in much later periods, it is probable that towns, and even villages were formed, for the most part, by a resort of the lower class of inhabitants to that shelter from injury and oppression which was afforded by the castles of the king and of the barons. The tenants, and retainers of powerful chiefs, in all times of turbulence and danger, would naturally take refuge under the wings of those strong holds that were the mansions of the baron to whom they belonged. The principal vassals, we may suppose, of the feudal chief would, in such times, find entertainment within the walls of the castle; while others,

of inferior station, would be fain to assemble with their families and their substance, as near to them as possible. The domains, or part of the domains of the castles would naturally, in such circumstances, be parcelled out to the people. Temporary huts would be improved into houses; houses into villages; and, in the progress of population and arts, villages into towns. Our oldest boroughs, agreeably to these observations, are situated near places of strength, and the mansions of the great. They who took up their residence in such places, found it necessary for their farther security, to surround them with walls or other fences. Hence the towns or villages were termed *burgs*, and their inhabitants, *burgenses*, long before the practice of incorporating them into communities by charter was introduced, either in this island, or on the continent of Europe.

Burghers were of two sorts : inhabitants of *burgs* within the domains of sovereigns ; and inhabitants of *burgs* within the territories of powerful

powerful barons and ecclesiastics. Each burghers paid a fixed sum yearly to the king, or to the lord paramount, in whose town he lived or had his *burghagium*. Certain customs were also exacted from the burghesses by the superior, whether the king or a subject, on the sale of different commodities. In return for these exactions, the burghesses were indulged from time to time with sundry privileges, which placed them in a very different condition from the inhabitants of the country, or *rustici*, whose occupations were entirely confined to agriculture or the breed of cattle; and who, confined to the soil which they were doomed to cultivate, were not allowed to apply themselves to any kind of commerce or mechanical employment. And, for encouragement of the country-people to resort to the towns, it became a law in Scotland and England, as well as in other parts of Europe, that if the predial *slave*, or if that should be thought too strong a term, the predial labourer of any earl or baron, or

other proprietor, should purchase a *burgagium* in any burg, even to the extent of only one rood, and remain therein for the space of a year and a day without being challenged by his lord, he should thenceforth be free; and enjoy all the rights and immunities of a burghess, provided that he did not belong to the king.

All these privileges, however, were found insufficient even to protect the king's burghesses against the tyranny and oppression of the great lords in their neighbourhood. A new policy was therefore introduced, of forming them into communities by royal charters, granting them a certain domain subject to a yearly quit-rent, and appointing officers to be chosen by themselves, for managing their common affairs, and settling their private disputes. This practice appears to have been introduced first in France; and, as it was a very natural expedient in itself, in all kingdoms where the feudal system was established, so it was quickly diffused by a principle of imitation throughout other European countries.

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On each side of the ridge that forms the base of the Scotch metropolis is a very deep valley. The northern one was once filled with water, but it is now drained off, and a bridge of three arches built over the dry land, the centre arch 95 feet high. This forms a communication with the North or New Town, in which is a spacious square called St. Andrew's. The streets adjacent are very wide and handsome: many of the houses are built of free stone, and are truly magnificent. At the north end of this bridge is a very elegant building, which is intended for a register-office, and at the west end of the New Town, a ball-room, &c. is erecting, which will, perhaps, surpass in elegant magnificence, any one in Britain. The houses on the north side of the New Town command a beautiful view of the Firth, and the town of Leith. On the south side of the castle, are several public buildings. The college, in which are about one thousand students, two hospitals, which are large and

well endowed, a work-house, and a house for lunatics. In this part of the city is a handsome square called George's. We were present at the laying the first stone of a new bridge which is to form a communication from the south to the centre part of the city, on a strait line with the bridge which is already built to the north. This is not only highly conducive to convenience, but will have a very handsome appearance. To enumerate the other public buildings which are intended to be erected in Edinburgh, would astonish any person who considers that Edinburgh is not a commercial city.

The parliament-house in the old city, is about half as large as Westminster-hall; there the court of session for Scotland is held, nine of the lords always attending to do business. Under the parliament-house is a public library, which contains a great number of antient and modern books. Near the library the public records are kept, among which we
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were shewn the articles of Union between England and Scotland; and it is singular to observe, that those articles are included in twenty pages of folio parchment, each page containing about twenty lines only: when, at this period, twice as much parchment and writing is considered as necessary to draw up the marriage articles of a Highland laird, or to convey an acre of land from one man to another.

Holyrood-house, which is a large palace, forming a quadrangle, has a number of spacious rooms in it, and being still considered as a royal house, the suit of apartments which are intended for the king, are kept as rooms of state, but have no furniture in them. The other apartments are occupied by the Duke of Hamilton, who is keeper, and some let to other noblemen. In one of those rooms is a picture of Charles II. and his queen going to mount their horses, and a number of little spaniels about them. This picture was done by Vandyke, and
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is inimitable. In the gallery are the portraits of all the kings of Scotland, many of them well painted; but in the last rebellion some soldiers who were quartered in the palace, mischievously tore the canvases of most of them with their bayonets. The chapel, which joins the palace, is a handsome gothic building, and was roofed in by the present Earl of Dundonald's father; but the roof was made so heavy, that it fell down, and brought great part of the walls with it: since which time it has remained in ruins. In this chapel we were shewn by a woman, the bones of Darnly, who was a remarkably large man; with those, too, of some of the other kings of Scotland, as she called them. A human carcass was also laid before us with the flesh dried on, and remarkably well preserved. She called this the body of the Countess of Roxburgh, who had been buried there for several hundred years. This exhibition was the most indelicate I ever beheld: and it ought not to be suffered.

It is partly, perhaps, to the crowded and inconvenient situation of old Edinburgh, that Scotland is indebted for the new town, which may justly be considered as a national ornament. Had the Scottish metropolis been situated on an easy declivity, or a plain, however narrow and irregular its streets, the inhabitants would not have looked about for a new spot, but have contented themselves with making the most of the old, and building, without a general and comprehensive plan, according to accident or to caprice. The situation of Edinburgh did not easily admit of such improvement and extension as might correspond, in an elegant, luxurious, and enlightened age, to the ideas and the wants of a people who have their eyes open on the progressive course of science and art, and every invention that can either embellish, or add to the pleasure or comfort of life. Happily the advancement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, has enabled the Scottish nation to realize and

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give bodily constitution and shape, to those ideas of convenience and elegance which they naturally acquire from their inquisitive and speculative turn, and also from that enterprizing and wandering disposition, which carries them out as adventurers, in so many walks of life, not only into England, and all the foreign dependencies of the British empire, but into every kingdom of note on the face of the earth. The spirit of adventure not only tends to introduce into North Britain new ideas or models of refinement; but it it is a source of wealth, as well as commerce, or rather it is itself, considered in a natural view, a species of commerce, and that of a very advantageous kind, and in which the balance of trade is wholly in its favour. A great part of the Scottish youth quit their country, from about fifteen to twenty years of age, and pass through London, but without being naturalized in it, and enervated by its vices, to various countries, in pursuit of fame and fortune.

fortune. Their hearts by this time are impressed with an attachment to their kindred, their acquaintance, the companions of their youth, perhaps to objects of the tenderest vows; nay, and in some degree, to the very mountains, lakes, rivers, rocks and woods, that give a species of animation to a romantic country, and even to wild wastes which endear their native village, by excluding strangers and marking it as their own. Scotchmen, but particularly the Highlanders, are well known to be subject to that *maladie du pais*, that longing desire of revisiting their native country, which characterizes still more strongly the natives of Switzerland. Soldiers, sailors, merchants, physicians, and others, in whose imaginations, Scotland has been uniformly uppermost amidst all their peregrinations and all the vicissitudes of life, returning home with the earnings of industry and the favours of fortune, add to the general wealth of the nation. Scotland, though barren of many things, is yet *ferax virorum*:

virorum: and men undoubtedly are the most important articles in any country.

Nor is the spirit of adventure and emigration confined to the younger sons of good families: it is general throughout all ranks and orders of society. This spirit of adventure is connected with another spirit not less general in Scotland: a spirit of literature and religion, which appear, at least, in the great mass of the people, to influence and support each other. In this country, the middling and lower ranks of the people are constant and devout in their attendance on religious duties; worship God in their families once, and often twice every day; and, what will appear extraordinary, many, nay most of them are alert disputants in the abstracted and metaphysical doctrines of religion, which their chief care is to teach to their children: and this religious turn is by far the most striking feature in the character of the Scottish nation.

Learning

Learning had been planted in Great-Britain by apostolical missionaries, and Roman colonies and legions, for several centuries before the Roman empire yielded to inundations of barbarians ; and, retiring before the rude Saxons into Wales, Scotland, and the adjacent islands, maintained, even in such sequestered corners as Icolmkil, her sacred fire along with political independence, during the darkness of the middle ages. As far as written memorials carry back our views, we find a lettered education very general in Scotland. In every parish, the clerk, who was also precentor and school-master, was instructed not only in arithmetic and the elements of geometry and mensuration, but in the Latin, and sometimes the Greek tongue; nay, and in some instances, in that logic and casuistry which maintained their ground in the universities, and gave the *fashion* or *tone* to the polite circles of Europe for ages. It is sufficient to allude to the history of Abelard and the famous Crichton, to prove that there was a
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time when it was accounted as gentleman-like an accomplishment to be a subtle reasoner, as it is at present to excell in every thing that is connected with elegance or military glory. A tincture, at least, of erudition was often possessed even by rustics and mechanics, in rude and turbulent periods ; and it must have been a very singular spectacle to a native of Constantinople or Rome, to behold a race of learned and religious barbarians.

The sons of mechanics and small farmers, after spending the summer and autumn in various rural occupations, go to the parish school in winter, to learn writing, arithmetic, and sometimes the Latin language : for, as to English, the boys and girls of the poorer sort of people in Scotland, are taught, for the most part, to read in the Bible even before they set their foot in a school. And a more delightful picture cannot be conceived by human imagination, than that of a young woman, in all the bloom of health and of virtue, spinning flax with her little wheel,

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with a child leaning on her knee, with his catechism, or some collection or portion of the scriptures laid on her lap : while the child reads, the work is not interrupted ; for the pious mother knows what he reads, by heart.

The religious education of the Scots naturally leads them to peruse not only books connected with the Christian doctrines, but books on all subjects. And, if we may be allowed to compare great things to small, in the same manner that human literature was indebted in a very high degree for its preservation, during the reign of barbarism, and its revival in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to the enquiries and disputes of religionists ; so the religious habits of the Scots carry them forward to general reflection and investigation. The free and equal government of the Saxons, and a more genial climate and soil, naturally turned the bent of the English nation to various pursuits of industry, and interested them in those public councils, in which they enjoyed a

participation. In Scotland, the natural rigour of the climate and soil, the want of commerce and of political importance, and that state of vassalage and slavery, in which the great body of the people were held by their chieftains, presented not to the activity of their mind any grand object of hope or of exertion in this world, at least, within the precincts of this island.* They therefore looked around them to foreign nations, or forward to a country and state of existence to come. But the force of their minds was chiefly directed to the objects of religion, which consoled them under their *poverty* and civil slavery, by holding up to their views the most transporting hopes beyond death and the grave, and raising them to a fellowship and communion with the King of Kings, in whose sight all mortals are equal. This expanded sentiment of citizenship and society with superior beings, this religious enthusiasm

* Being the natural enemies before the Accession, and until the Union, the rivals of England.

fiasm, the most powerful engine among mortals, whenever it was powerfully excited, formed a counterbalance, and subverted in Scotland all the powers of Government; and at all times, even the most tranquil, gave a firmness and dignity of conduct to the sincere professor of religious principles, which to the feudal tyrant was an object of jealousy and hatred. There are abundance of well-authenticated instances of *lairds*, a class of men who form a kind of secondary aristocracy, expressing great antipathy to certain individuals who were their tenants, and even depriving them of their possessions, for no other reason than that they were tenacious and zealous abettors of religious doctrines. The haughty chief considered religious zeal as a kind of disloyalty to himself. In fact, the grandeur of the laird was not a little diminished in the eyes of his tenants, when once they became familiar with the Jewish prophets, who treated lords, princes, and kings, as they deserved, with great freedom and severity.

But, it is not the present object to illustrate the political consequences that flow from the religious turn of the Scots. These indeed are sufficiently displayed in the history of both Scotland and England.—What is not so well understood, is, that connection which subsists between the literary and religious genius of the Scottish nation, on the one part, and their spirit of adventure and emigration on the other. Literature, of which religion is the most important branch, is not confined in Scotland to the circle of the few : it extends to the many, and enlightens the nation. Now, wherever we trace the progress of knowledge and science, among ancient or modern nations, we behold their powerful and beneficial tendency to elevate as well as enlighten the mind, to dilate the conceptions of men, to multiply their projects, and extend the scene of their action. The Scots, in every profession, from books, from conversation, from the example of their relations and acquaintance, acquire a spirit of

of enterprize, and launch forth as needy adventurers. If they are fortunate, they return with their wealth to their native country, where they settle, and raise and perpetuate new races of travellers. This spirit of wandering will, however, abate of course, in proportion to the improvement of their own country, which, at present, appears to be in a state of rapid progression. It is observed, that arts of every kind make quicker advances in countries that have been but little cultivated, than in such as have enjoyed the blessings of skill and industry, to a certain degree, for ages. As lime, or marle, or any other manure, operates more quickly, and with greater effect on new, than on old ground, so new inventions and institutions find easier admittance, as well as a freer and more rapid course, in countries not pre-occupied by habits and customs, than in such as are possessed with a conceit, that they have already reached the highest pitch of improvement. The former are docile and ac-

tive : the latter prone to self-conceit, and to tread in beaten paths. For this reason, various improvements are introduced with ease and with success into Russia, which are rejected by the Italians, the Portuguese, and the Spaniards.

There is an evident, and a very important distinction, between nations in a state of advancement, and nations in a state of declination : those whom the ardour of novelty and imitation carries forward to improvement of every kind ; and those who, in familiar language, consider themselves as having had their day, who feel a degree of melancholy dejection and languor ; who, instead of looking forward to a career in arts and arms, have a constant retrospect to some former period in their history, and console themselves by contemplating the talents, the prowess, the splendour, and the fame of their ancestors. But the situation of Scotland appears to be, in respect to this distinction, somewhat anomalous. For, though there
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be not in Europe a nation of higher, perhaps not of such high antiquity as Scotland, that is, a nation more early, or so early known, that has preserved to the present day its antient and original independence ; nor yet any state or kingdom, now independent, that was sooner visited by literature and religion : yet it is certain, that in agriculture, commerce, and mechanical arts, the Scots, until late years, were greatly behind their southern neighbours. Scotland then, in the career of improvement, has started, in the present auspicious æra, with peculiar advantage. She looks backward with pride, yet forward with alacrity ; and, with enlarged views, studies to make the most of her natural produce, and local situation.

The face of Scotland, intersected with navigable rivers, lakes, and arms of the sea, and variegated with mountains, moorlands, and fertile vallies and plains ; the face of Scotland, which yields nothing to sloth, but refuses not any boon to the hand of industry,

and thus provides for the health and happiness of her sons, inspired the sagacious mind of Aaron Hill, half a century ago, with a presage, that this *unripened beauty* would have her day, and even excell her sister England, whom he compared to a gay coquette. Certain it is, that the great manufacturers of England have migrated from the eastern and the southern, to the western and the northern coasts of England. The woollen manufacture was at first carried on in Kent, Sussex, and Essex. It passed into Devonshire, where it still flourishes; and has travelled from thence northward into Yorkshire. Lancashire and Warwickshire have, in like manner, become the seats of manufactures in iron and steel, which were at first carried on solely in and near the metropolis, whither they were imported from Flanders. Cheapness of labour, provisions, and fuel, regularity of manners, industry, exemption from heavy taxes: these were the circumstances which effected those vicissitudes; and the same causes

causes will continue to produce the same effects.

Human industry levels all the inequalities of nature, and even converts apparent difficulties and impossibilities, into the means of answering some useful or elegant purpose. On the bosom of the ocean, which seems destined to keep the nations asunder from each other, the busy merchant wafts home to the shores of the sterile north, the produce of more bountiful climates, which the hardiness and activity natural to cold regions convert into articles of convenience and luxurious accommodation. The world begins now to look for the produce of the mulberry and the cotton tree, to the land of thistles and iloes: and to the fierce Caledonians, for such works of fancy and taste, as were formerly expected only from Italy and Greece.---But it is time to return from this digression, to which we have been led by a prospect of the New Town of Edinburgh, a
pleasing

pleasing proof, at once, of opulence and elegant taste.

The North Loch, formerly a part of that lake which antiently furrounded Edinburgh on every side, excepting a narrow neck of land on the east, and afterwards an offensive marsh, drained, adorned with shrubbery, and subjected to a magnificent bridge, forms a striking boundary between the Old and the New Town, and adds to the beauty of both. Besides the communication that is opened across the marsh between the towns, by that magnificent structure, a terrace, which is every day enlarged, has lately been extended between them from the Lawn-Market, near the Castle-Hill. This terrace is formed by the rubbage of old houses, and the earth which is dug up in laying the foundations of new ones. That the earth and rubbage should be disposed of in this manner, was the contrivance of a very judicious and cool-headed citizen, who has borne all the honours of magistracy, and

and is called, in honour of his name, *Provost Grieve's Brigg*. This, though one of the most simple, is at the same time, one of the most lasting monuments of his judgment, and concern for the public, that could be devised by human invention. Statues, pillars, mausoleums, temples, palaces; all these soon moulder away through time, if they are spared by the antipathy of barbarian invasion. But the structure charged with the memory of the worthy provost, safely low, can never fall. Renovated and augmented, like the vegetables that adorn the face of nature, by what appears offensive and redundant, it will flourish throughout ages and ages, and fresh flowers will spring in honour of its founder. When the proud arch, thrown over the marsh, in another part, shall be again levelled with the ground, as it once has been; the passenger shall pass secure on *Provost Grieve's Brigg*, which is not to be over-turned but by some earthquake

quake or inundation, or other convulsion of nature.

It would be premature, did it come within the compass of our plan, if there can be said to be any plan in a collection of memorandums taken merely as they occurred, to enter into a minute description of a nascent town. Let it suffice, therefore, to say, that New Edinburgh is built, or a building, on an elevated plain, extending for many miles from east to west, with a gentle declivity on the south, where the prospect is terminated by the town and castle of the old city, and an adjacent hill rising almost perpendicularly to a great height ; and on the north, and north-west, by the Firth of Forth, Fife, and the Grampians over-topping intervening hills, and raising their blue summits to the skies. The objects seen from hence are not only fitted to please and soothe the imagination, by their natural sublimity and beauty, but such as associate in the mind of a Scotchman, the most important passages in the

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the history of his country, and are, on that account, doubly interesting. For, without entering into the question started by the learned and ingenuous professor Reid, (the father in this country of that philosophy, which is injuriously ascribed by many to Dr. Beattie of Aberdeen) whether it be not something moral that is at bottom of that pleasure which we take in contemplating the grandeur and beauty of natural objects, certain it is, that where we are interested in any scene by moral associations, its beauties are perceived and relished with double sensibility and ardour. A traveller might behold from one of the Cordilleras, or Andes, in South America, a spectacle still more extensive and majestic, than what is to be enjoyed from any of the mountains of Savoy. But how different the effects of these sublime prospects, on the mind of the cultivated European? Italy and the Mediterranean Sea, are out-done in extent and natural magnificence by Chili, and the Pacific Ocean : nor is the Po,

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with the Plain of Lombardy, to be compared with the Rio de la Plata, or the River of the Amazons, and the regions that are extended on their shores : but they excite not those ideas and correspondent emotions that are suggested to the mind by the history of the Egyptians, the Phœnecians, the Carthaginians, the Greeks, and the Romans.

But, at the same time that the New Town of Edinburgh emphatically displays the prosperity of Scotland, and that prosperity leads us to the Union which gave it birth, we must acknowledge that this great political measure, if it conferred on the people of Scotland the blessings of free government, and extended commerce, was yet attended with many disadvantages. It deprived the Scots of the commercial privileges which were granted to them by foreign nations, particularly by France, and subjected them, while their trade was yet ill able to bear it, to the discouraging customs and imposts which took place in England. It stunned
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and checked the commerce on their eastern coasts. It almost dismantled the beautiful peninsula of Fife, of that chain of towns that fringed its coasts. It drew the nobility and principal gentry to London. And so languid and melancholy was the state of Scotland, like a transplanted vegetable before it strikes its roots into the new soil, that within six or seven years after the Union, a motion was made by the Scotch peers, in the House of Lords, for its dissolution. The blood has now returned to the most northerly extremities of the empire : but its influx to the heart left them long pale and trembling.

By the Union, too, the Scotch nation must have lost not a little of their national character, and that ardour which is inspired by the presence of the sovereign, and the exclusive direction of their own affairs. If a nation is small, and inhabits a narrow country, they lose their independence, and fall under the power of some powerful neighbour. If they are very numerous, and inhabit a large and
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extensive territory, they are disunited, and lose sight of their interests and honour, as one community. A few ingross the management of public affairs, and withhold or shade from the many, the subjects of public zeal and political occupation. The greater part are thrown into a state of languor and obscurity, and suffer themselves, as is well observed by Professor Ferguson, to be governed at discretion. The Roman people lost their patriotism, when the rights of Romans were extended to the other nations of Italy.

The body of the Scotch people, it is true, rather gained political importance by the Union of their nation with England, than lost it: for, though excluded by the aristocratical sway that prevails in Scotland from parliamentary elections, by the Union they acquired wealth, which is always attended by influence and power in various shapes: and, on all public emergencies, and in all great political questions, the voice of
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men of property will always make its way, and have its effect in the assemblies of the nation.---But, what would the face of affairs have been in Scotland, if the people, as in England, had been made partakers of political power, and the antient race of their kings have still swayed the sceptre within the precincts of the kingdom? With these advantages, with a flourishing colony at Darien, and the favour of all the national enemies of England, what progress would they not have made in manufactures, arts, navigation, commerce, and all that gives power and splendour to nations? Fortunately for England, these suppositions were never realized, and both nations are happily united in one fortune and fate, as in one island.

If the New Town of Edinburgh excels the Old in beauty, elegance, and commodious as well as salubrious disposition and situation, the Old excels the New in variety, boldness, and grandeur of aspect. Both of them bear marks, and may be considered as emblematic

tical of the ages in which they received their complexion and form. As the antient city of Edinburgh is boldly terminated by the castle, on the west side, so it is still more nobly bounded by *Salisbury Craggs*, and *Arthur's Seat* on the east : the first denominated from the Earl of Salisbury, who, in the reign of Edward III. accompanied that prince in an expedition against the Scots ; the last from Arthur, the British prince, who, in the end of the sixth century, defeated the Saxons in the neighbourhood of that conspicuous place.

Arthur's Seat rises, in a manner, bold and abrupt, till its rocky summit reaches an height five hundred feet from the base. On the west side of this hill, and on the other side of a small marshy dell, lie *Salisbury Craggs*, which present to the city an awful front of broken and basaltic rocks. These, besides ores, spars, rock plants, and here and there, it is said, some precious stones, afford an inexhaustible supply of hard stones
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for pavement, and other purposes; and it is from this quarry that we have a great part of those which pave the streets of London. The hand of the quarry-man has worn down a part of the Craggs into a spacious shelf, stretching about midway from their summit to their base.

From this lofty terrace, which, at all times, forms a dry walk, sheltered from the north-easterly and east winds, you look down on Edinburgh, of which, with its environs, and the adjacent country, you have a near and distinct prospect. But from the top of Arthur's Seat the view is more noble and extensive. The German Ocean, the whole course of the Forth, the distant Grampians, and a large portion of the most populous and best cultivated part of Scotland, form a landscape sublime, various, and beautiful. The silence, solitude, and rugged aspect of these neighbouring hills, with adjacent morasses and lakes, form a striking contrast with the hurry, the din, and the snug artificialness of the

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city ; while the bustle, the anxiety, and the constraint of a city life, on the other hand, set off, and endear the charms of these rural haunts, whose genius, from the wild heights of nature, looks down with amazement at the vain cares, and with contempt, on the proudest edifices of toiling mortals. This romantic ground, this assemblage of hills, rocks, precipices, morasses, and lakes, was enclosed by James V. and formed into a park, belonging to the palace of Holyroodhouse, with which it communicates. Both park and palace, with certain portions of ground adjoining to the latter, afford an asylum for insolvent debtors, who cannot complain of wanting, in this spacious prison, either air or exercise.

From the top of Arthur's Seat, you are entertained with the sight of a very great number of beautiful villas and gentlemen's seats. Of these I shall only mention Duddingston, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Abercorn. Arthur's Seat, on the south, is,
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in many parts, a perpendicular rock, composed of natural columns, regularly pentagonal, or hexagonal, about three feet in diameter, and from forty to fifty feet high. At the bottom of these basaltic is a lake of considerable extent, and on the other side of this lake stands Duddingston. The walks and ground about the house, which is at once a commodious habitation, and a beautiful piece of architecture, are laid out with great judgment. This villa is so situated as to be concealed from the view of Edinburgh, which, as it is not two miles from that city, shews very just taste in the noble proprietor. It would be difficult to find another villa in Europe so elegant, and at the same time so rural and romantic in its situation, so near a great city. I know not of any great city that touches, like Edinburgh, on such steep, rugged, and lofty an hill, as Arthur's Seat, except Prague, the capital of Bohemia. On the north-east side of Edinburgh lies the Calton-Hill, upon the top of which there is an observatory, half-finish-

ed. Around this hill there is a very pleasant serpentine walk, which commands a view of the whole city of Edinburgh, and all the adjacent country, which is well cultivated and enriched with wood. You have also, from this eminence, a view of Leith, the whole Firth of Forth out to the sea, the town of Preston-Pans, and many other objects.

Leith, which is between one and two miles from Edinburgh, is the sea-port of that city, and contains about ten thousand inhabitants. There is a tolerable pier at this place, with about an hundred vessels belonging to it, of different sizes, half of which, nearly, is employed in foreign, and the other half in the coasting trade. The harbour is formed by the conflux of the River Leith with the sea. The depth of the water, at the mouth of the harbour, is, at neap tides, about nine, but in high spring tides, about sixteen feet. The town of Leith, situated on the very brink of the Forth, is evidently more commodious for trade

trade than that of Edinburgh, the inhabitants of which have fallen on various expedients to deprive their neighbours of those advantages which are held out to them by the hand of nature.

The harbour of Leith was granted to the community of Edinburgh, by a charter from King Robert I. A. D. 1329: but the banks of the river that formed the harbour, belonged to Logan of Restalrig, from whom the citizens were under the necessity of purchasing the waste ground that lay between their houses and the river, for the purpose of wharfs for the conveniency of shipping. Neither could they keep shops for the sale of bread, wine, and other articles, nor build magazines for corn, till the liberty of doing so was purchased from the superior of the ground. The citizens of Edinburgh, therefore, in order to exclude those of Leith from every branch of commerce, purchased from Logan an exclusive privilege of trade in that town; of keeping ware-houses there, and

inns for the reception and entertainment of strangers. The inhabitants of this oppressed town were cheered, for a time, with the hopes of relief from royal favour, but these proved delusive ; and Leith continues, to this day, to be dependent on Edinburgh.

Whether from a love of popularity, or that natural benignity which stirs in the human breast towards all who are not objects of rivalry and hatred, certain it is that, in every nation, sovereign princes have usually shewn marks of favour to the villages and towns where they happened to take up their residence. Mary of Lorraine, Queen Regent, on the eruption of those outrages that marked the course of the Reformation in Scotland, perceived the importance of the town and harbour of Leith, which opened a ready inlet to troops from France, and afforded the means of a retreat, on any desperate emergency, to that kingdom. In this place she frequently resided, and surrounded it with a wall, strengthened with eight bastions. After
the

the inhabitants had purchased from Restalrig the superiority of Leith, which they did at the price of 3000*l.* Scotch, she erected it into a borough of barony, and promised to constitute it a royal borough. But, on her death, Francis and Mary, violating the private rights of the people of Leith, sold the superiority of it to the community of Edinburgh, to whom it has since been confirmed by grants from successive sovereigns.*

Between Edinburgh and Leith, there is a small botanical garden, well stocked with plants of various kinds. It is five acres in extent : the soil, in general, light, sandy, or gravelly. Although it is not quite twenty years since it was made, the trees are so far advanced, as to afford good shelter to the tender plants. For this *seminary*, in which botanical lectures are given every day, in the summer season, the world is indebted to about 2000*l.* granted by the British Government, and 25*l.* annually from the city of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, for paying the rent of the ground. The city is undoubtedly deeply interested in every thing that may tend to attract strangers. They cannot employ the revenue of their community to better purpose, than in beautifying the town, and promoting every design that may be subservient either to utility, elegance, or advancement in science. It is but justice to the magistrates of Edinburgh, to observe, that in the promotion of these ends they are not backward.

The clear revenue of the city of Edinburgh, or that which remains after making the fixed annual payments, amounts to about 12,000*l.* sterling: and, it would have amounted to one-third more, nay, probably, to as much more, had it not been for the introduction of tea, and the progressive flames of that *infernal spirit*, whisky. Most of the royal boroughs of Scotland, I believe all of them, have obtained from the legislature, for defraying the expences of improvements, and institutions of public utility, a duty of two-

pence

pence Scotch, that is, two-thirds of one half-penny, on the pint* of ale and beer, consumed within their royalty or jurisdiction, This duty was extended by statute in 1723, from the city of Edinburgh over the Canon-Gate, the parish of St. Cuthbert's, (which is to the Scotch metropolis, what Mary-le-bone is to London) and South and North Leith. This duty, in 1690, when levied only in the city, amounted to £.4000 0 0

In 1724, - to - 7939 16 1

1736 - - - 6101 10 8

1750 - - - 4758 18 8

1764 - - - 3550 0 0

And in 1776 - - - 2197 0 0

Since this period, I have been informed, it has

* A Scotch pint makes four English pints : but a Scotch pound is only twenty-pence. About twenty years ago, an English gentleman, at an inn in Perth, was told that claret could not be sold under three *punds*, i. e. pounds a pint. He at first swore he would have none of it : but he changed his mind when he was informed, that the Scotch pound was only twenty-pence : but that their pint contained two English quarts.

has continued to decrease, but to what precise extent I cannot determine.

The late King of Prussia was wont to say, "What have we Germans to do with tea? In my younger days I used to take a cup of ale, even for breakfast, and I never felt myself the worse for it." The magistracy of Edinburgh will, no doubt, applaud the practice of his Prussian Majesty, and wish that their fellow-citizens had followed his example. But, the disuse of drinking ale in Scotland, which is unfortunately very general, is not so much to be lamented, on account of the public revenue of Edinburgh, as of those pernicious consequences which flow from those of the liquors substituted in its place.

Without reprobating the use of tea, an elegant, safe, and pleasing refreshment, as well as a subject of a very extensive commerce, and public revenue, there will appear to be too good ground for lamenting the general rejection of ale in North Britain, when we
reflect

reflect on its *succedaneum*, among the middling and lower ranks, *whisky*, a species of drink which is equally pernicious to health and to morals. The distilling of spirits in Scotland, has of late become a great branch of manufacture. Stills have been multiplied exceedingly : and the Scotch distillers, from the cheapness of fuel and labour, and other causes, have been able to undersell the London distillers in their own market. It has been thought proper by the legislature, to impose such taxes on the *spirit trade* of Scotland, as shall equalize it with that of the metropolis. This is certainly a departure from that anti-monopolizing spirit, which is the basis of the Commercial Treaty, the most important measure that has been taken by the present Administration. If Scotland, or any other province or division of this island, possesses peculiar advantages for carrying on any branch of manufacture or commerce, why should it not improve, and push them to their utmost extent ?

extent? Not to enter into general reasoning, on a point so obvious, and to confine our views to the case in question, it may be observed, that the flourishing state of the distilleries in Scotland, promotes agriculture in Norfolk and Yorkshire, and other counties in England. But is it not to be greatly doubted whether, on an enlarged scale of politics, and of morality, which enters deeply into every sound political system, it be wisdom to suffer people in any country to convert into liquid fire, so great a proportion of that grain, which affords salubrious sustenance to man and to beast, and forms the strength of a nation by nursing up a race of healthful peasants?

The excitement that is given to agriculture by distilleries, could never be rendered either general or permanent. It is a transient and improper subject of taxation, and source of revenue which strikes at the very vitals of the people, and insensibly destroys the roots of population. From the languor of fatigue among the labouring poor,

poor, from that of inoccupation, or what is commonly called *ennui* in others, and from that disappointment and agitation of mind, whether of joy or sorrow, which is incident to all the sons of men, there is so general a propensity to intoxication, that all wise governments ought to guard against the increase of spirituous liquors, as that *Promethean* fire which is the spring of all human calamities. Sound temperance, the parent of regular industry, provides with ease for all the wants of nature, or bears up with alacrity under misfortunes which cannot be avoided. The li-obvious draught, which steepes the senses in forgetfulness for a while, exposes them afterwards to the keenest arrows of adversity.

But, it is said, that the people will have spirituous liquors at all adventures ; and, that it is equally advantageous to the revenue and to agriculture, to encourage the making of home, rather than the importation of foreign spirits. It is not, however, to be
sup-

supposed, that the people of Scotland would consume as great a quantity of foreign spirits, as they do of their whisky, which, from the multiplication of stills, becomes every day more and more common. Does the native of France eat as much animal food as an Englishman? Or an Englishman drink as much wine as a Frenchman? I mean, not the higher, but the middling, and the lower ranks of the people. Instead of encouraging or not discouraging distilleries, it would be good policy to raise, by all means, the duty on spirits and malt, which would fall on the higher ranks and the distillers, and lower it on ale and beer, which would afford a very wholesome and nourishing beverage to the poor and the labouring people.

This commutation would contribute greatly to the health and the population of the country, and have an happy influence on the herring fisheries. The poor Scot has neither porter nor ale. The ale, as he calls it, or two-penny, which he was wont to drink

drink before the imposition of the malt-tax,
 has been diluted by that grievance into a wash,
 in comparison of which, the common table-
 beer of England is Burton ale. Hence the
 general practice in Scotland, of drinking spi-
 rits mixed sometimes with water, but oftener
 unmixed. This "heating potion," as is
 observed by a lively writer, "is ill qualified
 " to quench the thirst of a palate, spiced,
 " salted, and peppered with a Glasgow her-
 " ring, an oaten cake, and an onion. In
 " former days, in the golden age of Scotland,
 " when men were at liberty to turn their
 " barley, without restraint, into wholesome
 " ale, men of all ranks, as appears, among
 " other evidences, from the poems of Cap-
 " tain Hamilton, and the poet Allan Ram-
 " say, would meet together, either at home,
 " or some snug thatched tavern, not far from
 " their respective residences, and enjoy the
 " tale or the song in favour of Caledonia,
 " or some other discourse, over a cup of na-
 " tive ale, and the produce of the fishing-

“ hook and net, stretched out by cheerful
 “ hands on their native shores. Then the
 “ herring fisheries flourished, and the Scot-
 “ tish fleets were found in every part of the
 “ world. But where is the salamander that
 “ can make a comfortable repast on a gill of
 “ whisky and a pickled herring ?”

Without adopting this gentleman's exaggerated praises of former times, when the Scottish nation laboured under greater oppressions than even that which he complains of, I heartily join him in recommending to the society for promoting the fisheries, and the gentlemen of Scotland in general, “ to
 “ endeavour, by all means, to pour forth
 “ again, throughout the parched land of
 “ Caledonia, the refreshing streams of good
 “ ale.”

Although there is not any poor's tax in Scotland, there is not a people in the world, among whom real objects of compassion find readier protection and assistance than the Scots. To the honour of the lower class of
 people

people in Scotland, it must be mentioned, that they think it disgraceful to beg, and even to accept the smallest charitable donation. They therefore, for the most part, pursue their different paths of industry, as long as they are able to crawl about, and subsist on the private bounty, however scanty, of their nearest relations, rather than make their wants known to the parish. It is only real and clamant necessity that urges the humbled Scot to accept of the eleemosynary contributions of his countrymen, which are not compulsory, but voluntary, being collected at the church doors on Sundays, and on other occasions of public worship. The wandering beggars that are met with in Scotland, come from the Highland country, where there is not such regular encouragement to industry as in the Lowlands, and where a failure of such crops of corn as a cold and mountainous country, in so northerly a latitude, is fitted to produce, often drives the poor people to make a tour into

the low countries, as their only resource.

It must be confessed, at the same time, that an Highlander, who is, from the nature of his country, and his manner of life, a more erratic animal than a Lowlander, is drawn forth to the field of mendicants by a smaller degree of necessity. It is also to be observed, that the shame of begging is not so great, when they travel among a different and distant people, as it would be in their own parishes. Besides all this, the Highlanders were wont to consider their Lowland neighbours, whom they considered as interlopers, and denominated Saxons, in the light of enemies, whom it was no dishonour to deprive of their wealth, whether by rapine or solicitation. A crew of sailors, thrown on distant and inimical shores, feel little, if any shame in begging, or remorse at seizing the necessaries and comforts of life, by whatever means he may acquire them. Somewhat of this irregular and iniquitous sentiment in morals, influences even the mutual intercourse

course of nations. A Chinese scarcely considers it as a deviation from duty, to cheat and spoil an European ; and an European fancies that he is not under the same moral restraints in his dealings with Indians and Africans, that should regulate his conduct to an Englishman or a Dutchman. It may also be observed, that the shame of begging, or the sense of honour and independence, which is very strong among the very poorest ranks in Scotland, is naturally blunted by living : and being lost to the eye of their kindred and neighbours, in the magnitude of populous and extensive cities, a Scot will beg in London or Edinburgh, who would be ashamed, who durst not to do so in his native village.

About five and twenty years ago, when that excellent nobleman, the late Earl of Kinnoull, already mentioned in the course of these notes, retired from England and public life, to his paternal estate in Perthshire, he was astonished to find that there was not so

much as one *pauper* in the parish. The collections at the church door were either sent to other parishes, or laid out at interest, as a growing fund for contingencies. Lord Kin-noull, the sole proprietor of the parish, struck with this circumstance, recommended to the kirk-session, that is, the minister and the elders, the administrators in Scotland of the voluntary parochial charities, to distribute the weekly collection among poor cottagers. Of these, however, there was not one who would accept a shilling. It was therefore put into the form of flax, which was distributed as presents among poor, but industrious women, who, even then, did not accept of it without reluctance and hesitation.

This sense of honour, among the lowest people in Scotland, is a powerful restraint on dissipation, and incentive to industry : while the provision that is made for the poor in England, by acts of parliament, encourages idleness, insolence, and debauchery, and presses down the load of taxation on the industrious
and

and sober part of the nation. The churchwardens, vestry-clerks, and other parish-officers in England, are, in general, as great nuisances, and as oppressive to the people, as the greatest beggars, to whose vices and follies they administer fuel and support from the vitals of the people. It is high time that the state of the poor and poor's rates were made an object of serious attention by the legislature.

The funds of the poor in Scotland, though small, are faithfully administered; and not one farthing is ever wasted by the kirk-sessions, on any pretence. But in England, there is nothing to be done without a feast. If the parish-officers will feast, it is reasonable at least that they should confine their bill of fare to the rate of that of the work-houses they regulate.

Cum fueris Romæ Romano vivito more.

The principal hospitals in Edinburgh are, Herriot's Hospital, Watson's Hospital, the Charity Work-house, the Infirmary, the

Merchants Hospital, the Trades Maiden Hospital, the Orphan Hospital, and the Trinity Hospital.

Herriot's Hospital, so called from the founder of it, a goldsmith in Edinburgh, is a magnificent fabric, which was begun to be raised in July 1628, and was finished in the year 1650, at an expence of upwards of 30,000*l*. It was opened for the reception of the sons of burgessees, and thirty boys admitted into it on the 11th of April, 1659. From time to time this number has been increased, till it is now upwards of an hundred. The revenues of this hospital amount to about 1800*l*. in real estate. Here the boys are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetick, and the Latin tongue. Their appearance is decent, and their manners are generally void of reproach. The prosperous state, both of the boys and the funds belonging to the hospital, is chiefly to be attributed to the truly paternal care and attention which are bestowed on its affairs by the governors.

Watson's

Watson's Hospital was instituted for the maintenance and education of the offspring of decayed merchants, and for boys the children or grand-children of decayed merchants, in Edinburgh. The founder, George Watson, was himself descended from progenitors, who had long been merchants in that city. Upon his death, which happened in April, 1723, he bequeathed to this charity all his fortune, which consisted of 12,000*l*. At present upwards of sixty boys are maintained and educated in this asylum. These, as well as the youth in Herriot's Hospital, are treated with all due attention. The funds of this hospital are vested in trust with the Merchants Company of Edinburgh. This is a good, spacious and regular building, but far inferior to Herriot's, which, standing to the south-west of the castle, in a noble situation, presents to the eye of the beholder a grand appearance. It is the finest and most regular specimen which Inigo Jones, whom James

VI. of Scotland brought over from Denmark, has left us of his Gothic manner, and far exceeds any thing of that kind to be seen in England.

The Charity Work-house of Edinburgh was built A. D. 1743, the expence being defrayed by a voluntary subscription or collection made among the different societies or companies, and also among individuals in the place; and the house was opened for the reception of the poor that same year, at midsummer. The poor are employed in such pieces of labour as they are best fitted for, and are allowed two-pence out of every shilling they earn. The government of the house is vested in ninety-six persons, who meet quarterly; but its ordinary affairs are under the direction of fifteen managers, who meet weekly. There is a treasurer, chaplain, surgeon, and other officers.

The Royal Infirmary is another noble institution in Edinburgh, reared by the hand of charity, for relieving the diseases of those
who

who are unable to purchase comfort and assistance. The revenues of this house, raised originally by voluntary contribution, and from time to time augmented by occasional donations, are very considerable, and the number of patients equally so. The fabric consists of a body, and two wings, all of them full three stories high ; and the whole is laid out in a judicious and commodious manner. It is under admirable management, and equally contributes to the relief of the afflicted poor, and the advancement of medical knowledge.

The Merchants Maiden Hospital is a charitable foundation, established in the end of the last century by voluntary subscription, to which the Company of Merchants in Edinburgh, and Mrs. Mary Erskine, a widow-gentlewoman, lent particular assistance. It is destined for the maintenance and education of young girls, daughters of the merchant burghesses in Edinburgh. The governors were elected into a body-corporate by act of parliament, in the year 1707. At present,
seventy

seventy girls or upwards, are maintained by this institution. The annual revenue is about 1,350*l*.

The Trades Maiden Hospital is another charitable institution, somewhat similar to that just described. The incorporations of Edinburgh, excited by the good example of the Company of Merchants, became desirous to establish, for the daughters of decayed members, a similar foundation. Accordingly, fifty girls are maintained in this house. The revenues amount to about 600*l*. a year.

The Trinity Hospital was founded by Mary of Gueldres, consort of King James II. and amply endowed. At the Reformation it suffered in the common ruin of Popish monuments : but it was again restored by the care of the magistrates and town-council. It was destined for the support of decayed burghesses of Edinburgh, their wives, and unmarried children not under fifty years of age. The present funds are a real estate in lands and houses, about 762*l*. and 5,500*l*. lent out
in

in bonds at 4 per cent. The town-council of Edinburgh, ordinary and extraordinary, are governors of this hospital.

The University of Paris, founded at an early period, has been long reputed, and not improperly called the mother of all others : for, after the model of this, most of the universities in Europe were established. The first university founded in Scotland, was that of St. Andrews, A.D. 1412. The circumstances of Edinburgh not being erected into an episcopal see till long after the Reformation, and that it was unusual, if not unprecedented, to have universities erected any where but in metropolitan cities, was perhaps the reason why no college was established at Edinburgh during the times of Popery. It was not, however, destitute of seminaries of learning : in the convent of Gray Friars, instituted by James I. divinity and philosophy were taught by eminent masters, till the Reformation.

Uni-

Universities were originally bodies corporate : and, as ecclesiastical corporations could hold and purchase property, and sue and be sued, not only the professors, but the students also, were themselves of the body-corporate ; over which its distinguished officers possessed an ample jurisdiction, extending to all civil cases, and to such criminal ones, as were not of a capital nature.

The chancellor was the supreme magistrate in most universities. This office was formerly held by the bishop of the diocese, who presided in the general councils of the university, and exercised over it a visitorial authority. The officer next in rank to the chancellor was the rector, chosen annually by the whole members of the university.

Popery, and the institutions belonging to it, whether founded for the propagation of piety and learning, or from charitable motives, fell in one common ruin. The demolition of the public edifices gratified the barbarous zeal of the reformers, and the spoils of
of

of the revenues their avarice. On the establishment of the Reformation, the citizens, accordingly, made loud complaint of the increasing number of poor, and the ruinous state of schools. To satisfy and stop their just clamours, Queen Mary bestowed upon them all the houses belonging to any of the religious foundations in Edinburgh, with the lands, and other revenues appertaining to them, in any part of the kingdom. This grant was confirmed by James VI. who also bestowed on them the privilege of erecting schools and colleges, for the propagation of science, and of applying the funds bestowed on them by his mother, Queen Mary, to the building of houses for the accommodation of professors and students. All the grants made by James VI. in favour of the university, were ratified by parliament; and all immunities and privileges bestowed upon it, that were enjoyed by any college in the kingdom. The town-council of Edinburgh, the absolute patrons and governors of this university, cannot only
 insti-

institute new professorships, and elect professors, but depose them also; the formality, but not the justice of their proceedings, being liable to review.

There never was in the University of Edinburgh an officer similar to that of Chancellor in other universities, which is commonly bestowed by the professors on some nobleman of distinction, who is a patron of letters, by way of compliment. There was, however, in the College of Edinburgh, a Rector; but that magistrate by no means enjoyed the extensive jurisdiction annexed to the office in other universities. At the Restoration, the students at the University of Edinburgh appear to have been much tainted with the fanatic principles of the covenanters: but since the reign of William, all disputes of the religious kind have ceased, and the sole object of contest and emulation is advancement in knowledge. Cherished by the munificence of her sovereign, and by the faithful care and attention of the magistrates of Edinburgh, the university has been daily becoming

coming a more extensive seminary of learning. New professorships have been instituted, as men of eminence appeared qualified to instruct youth in the different branches of science, and in the faculty of medicine. From some titular professors, without lectures or students, Edinburgh has risen to be perhaps the first medical school in Europe. The number of scholars, in the different professions, or who are studying philosophy and languages, annually resorting to this seminary of learning, have of late amounted to a thousand, of whom about four hundred are pursuing the study of medicine.

The different professors are classed into four faculties, those of theology, law, medicine, and arts.

There is also at Edinburgh a grammar-school, commonly called the High School. It has gone through many changes and revolutions ; but is, at this present time, a most respectable seminary of learning. The building is extensive and good, being in length,

from south to north, one hundred and twenty feet, and in breadth from thirty-six to thirty-eight, and the whole surrounded with walls.

With respect to what is of most importance in the Scotch metropolis, the state of society and manners, they may be considered under the different particulars by which they seem to be most materially influenced. These are, first, the persons that resort to it. Secondly, the courts of justice. Thirdly, the university. And Fourthly, the state of religion.

People come to Edinburgh on three different accounts : business, amusement, and education. The character of men of business, whose immediate object is gain, and the advancement of their fortune, is, in all countries, nearly the same, and varied only by personal character. It may be observed, that, as the offices of drudgery and of labour, that require not any skill, are generally performed in London by Irishmen, and Welch people of both sexes ; so all such inferior departments are filled in Edinburgh by Highlanders.

landers. The rising generation acquire more enlarged views than their fathers, and strike into other paths of life: so that there is a constant influx of stout healthy men from the mountainous country into Edinburgh, as well as into other cities of note in Scotland, to supply the places of porters, barrowmen, chairmen, and such like. It is also Highlanders, chiefly, that compose the city-guard of Edinburgh. The resort of Highlanders to the Scottish metropolis is so great, that there is a chapel, where divine service is performed in the Erse language. The Highlanders naturally associate with one another, and live chiefly together, as a different people from the Lowlanders, which indeed they are. Their children are taught the Erse language, in the same manner that the children of the Jews are taught Hebrew, just as in London.

It has always been customary for genteel families in Scotland, to live a good deal in Edinburgh, not only for the pleasure of society and amusement, but for the education

of their children, both males and females. This practice grows every day more and more frequent; and the fame of the university, and other schools, the elegance and accommodation of the place, the public diversions, and the expence of living not yet so high as in London, invite to Edinburgh many families of moderate fortune from the northern counties of England, to whom, besides other circumstances, it is not a little recommended by vicinity of situation. The proportion of gentlemen and ladies, to the trading and manufacturing part of the inhabitants, is, on these accounts, greater in Edinburgh, though it wants the advantage of a court, than in most other towns of equal extent in Europe.

It may appear, perhaps, doubtful, whether this proportion be increased or diminished, by the great multitude of lawyers that reside, and indeed, in some measure, give the tone to the manners of the Scotch metropolis. There is nothing in Edinburgh
of

of equal dignity and importance to the Court of Session, nor any profession so much followed as that of the law. The lawyers, in short, are the principal people in that city; and the bar is there the grand ladder of ambition. Hence, among the young men particularly, there is a disputatious dogmatism and captious petulance, which to a well-bred stranger appears highly disgusting: but hence, too, a certain argumentative acuteness, which we no where find so generally diffused.

But this logical acuteness, and strong passion for displaying it, is, no doubt, to be ascribed, in part, to that spirit of philosophy, which has been excited by the professors of the university, and certain individuals, inhabitants of Edinburgh, particularly the celebrated David Hume, since whose days every young man of education and genius is a metaphysician. The two branches of science that are studied with the greatest ardour in Edinburgh, are metaphysics and medicine:

the first comprehending, or at least running into moral philosophy and logic : the second, being connected with natural history and philosophy, particularly anatomy and chemistry. The study of chemistry, raised to eminence and distinction by the illustrious Doctors Cullen and Black, became, some years ago, so fashionable among the lawyers, and other gentlemen in Edinburgh, that many of them attended the chemical lectures and experiments, as regularly as the students. It was the natural sagacity, ardour, and good sense of the anatomist Doctor Monro, the father of the present Monro, that first brought Edinburgh into repute, as a physical school. He has been followed by men who have improved, not only medicine, but science in general : who have been an honour to their country, and to human nature.

The names of Smith, Robertson, Black, Ferguſſon, Cullen, Monro, Gregory, and other *Edinburgenses*, distinguished by their writings, are well known. I shall only ob-
serve

serve here, that there are some among the professors who have not yet made a figure as authors, who by those who know them best, and are competent judges, are considered of equal rank with those who have. Mr. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy, and Mr. J. Playfair, professor of mathematics, excell in every branch of literature and science, know how to appreciate each, trace them to their first principles, and view them as connected together, and forming one whole. Such men are well fitted to raise the views of the mere mathematician and dealer in solitary and unconnected experiments to the nature and the relations of general truth or knowledge, and to temper the airy elevations of the unsubstantial metaphysician, by frequently checking him in his flights, and calling back his attention to the objects of sense, from which, or, at least, by means of which, our most abstracted ideas are originally derived.

The grand incentive to those admirable efforts that are made by the professors of Edinburgh, for the instruction of youth, and advancement of knowledge, is necessity. Their salaries are, on the whole, insignificant: they depend chiefly on the fees given by their pupils. The students here, as at the other universities in Scotland, are called upon to give an account of the lectures or lessons they receive in the public class, in the same manner that the scholars are examined at Westminster, or other schools. Thus the industry of the young gentlemen is excited by a principle of honour and ambition. In the French universities, particularly the two most celebrated, those of Paris and Douay, it is the custom for the students to give an account of the lectures of the professors in writing. This practice is excellently calculated to fix attention, to improve memory, and to strengthen the habit of reasoning, and referring, in the way of analysis, different particulars to general heads or principles.

In

In most of the classes, this might be adopted by the professors of Edinburgh, without interfering with any of those other practices by which their university has risen to its present celebrity.

As the ministers of Edinburgh are chosen by the town-council, who are inclined, for the most part, to consult the humours of the people, the clergy may be considered rather in the light of indexes, or symptoms, than as influencing, in any material degree, the sentiments and manners of their hearers. On all extraordinary occasions, however, the clergy, who are in general well respected by the people, are of consequence. Ever since the days of the *congregation*, there has been a great party in Scotland, who study to raise the ecclesiastical above the civil power, in all matters that bear the most distant relation to the church. They contend, not only that the people have a right of chusing their own spiritual pastors, but also, that to them belongs the right of disposing of those temporalities

poralities which had been assigned, in times of popery, by lay patrons, for the maintenance of the clergy, and for the salvation of both their ancestors and their posterity. This is the grand *pomum eridos*, the main subject of division in the Scottish ecclesiastical courts, and the *shibboleth*, by which the zealots for what they call the rights of Christ, try if the *root of the matter* be within their ministers. Let a man be avaricious, severe in his manners, unjust in his dealings; let him be malignant, earthly, sensual, devilish; nay, let him be gaudy in his apparel, and even gallant to the ladies, yet shall zeal for the rights of the Christian people cover the multitude of all those sins, and raise the sacred sinner to the very summit of popular promotion. On the other hand, let a candidate for an ecclesiastical benefice be generous, affable, and just; be he kindly affectioned, heavenly-minded, and inoffensive in the whole of his conduct; nay, be he humble, and even slovenly in his attire, and

an open rebuker, like the sect of the *Seceders*,* of promiscuous dancing; yet if he maintain the civil rights of lay patrons, he is not deemed a fit person to take the charge of souls.

This doctrine of the rights of the Christian people, to dispose of the patrimony of the church, is not a little dangerous to the civil government. Were the people permitted to govern the church, they would go on with their encroachments, and the days of the Covenant would be renewed. For, it is strongly impressed on the minds of all fanatics, that the *saints* alone have a right to inherit the earth: and a pretext can never be wanting for controlling the affairs of this world,

* The Seceders, who are very numerous, are religionists who broke off about fifty years ago from the communion of the church, on account of various corruptions that had crept into her, but chiefly because the established clergy maintained, or at least acquiesced in lay-patronage, and neglected to renew the covenant. The Seceders allow men to dance with men, and women to dance with women; but for men to dance with women, which they call *promiscuous* dancing, they hold to be a great abomination.

world, to those who imagine themselves to be possessed of the exclusive favour of Heaven. The magistrates of boroughs in Scotland have frequent occasion to observe the strong disposition of the popular clergy to take the trouble, not only of conducting spiritual, but also temporal affairs. A magistrate of Edinburgh, reflecting on this pragmatistical turn in a clergyman, said, "I ventured my
 " life in a storm to bring him across the
 " Frith, and I would now venture it, a se-
 " cond time, to set him back again."

During a full century, there has existed in Scotland a sect, partly religious and partly political, the members of which are vulgarly distinguished by the name of Jacobites. It exhibits a resemblance, in miniature, of that select nation, the Jews, who, buffeted and spurned by all people and languages on the face of the earth, persist inflexibly in the doctrines of their fathers. At the Revolution in 1688, King William, it is said, made an offer to the Scotch prelates, of supporting
 Episc-

Episcopacy in Scotland, on condition that they would own and support his right to the crown. “ *Full of heavenly stuff,*” and endued with a most “ *plentiful lack*” of worldly wisdom, they refused to close with his proposal. Presbytery, of course, was established, and all of the Episcopal persuasion degraded to the rank of sectaries, in which they have since remained.

For sixty years after this period, they formed a strong and respectable party in the north ; frequent attempts to restore the exiled Stuarts, supporting their spirits, and inspiring them with hopes of once more gaining the mastery. The romantic and most ruinous adventure of Charles Edward, in 1745, gave the finishing blow to their political importance. Even as a religious society, they have been terribly lopped and thinned, by the introduction of certain religious adventurers, called Qualified Episcopal Clergymen, though very unjustly, as belonging to no bishopric.

Yet

Yet even thus extenuated, and verging swiftly towards annihilation, they preserve, with no small self-importance and fanciful dignity, the form of a national church. Though they “do not now thunder in the capitol, they hold their little senate at Utica, and rail at *Cæsar*.” Their bishops are chosen and consecrated, if not with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious prelacy, at least with the imitation thereof ; and the election of a Pope is not attended with more intrigue and cabal. Those venerable fathers lately stepped forth a little to the public view, by imparting a portion of their apostolic authority to Doctor Seabury, an American clergyman. One of them, on that occasion, published a sermon, which, in the present period of liberality and extended science, must appear as a curious remain of that sectarian spirit which prevailed in the last century. They find great consolation in likening their state to that of the primitive church, unconnected with political society, and inde-

pendent

pendent of the powers of this world ; and though the resembling features between these be indeed very few and faint, yet uninformed and credulous minds readily discover a similitude, and the preachers, who by that craft have their living, fail not to illustrate and enforce the doctrine. Whether such a metaphysical source of comfort will long preserve the party in existence, can only be matter of conjecture. To determine the progress and periods of religious opinion, philosophy exerts her powers in vain.

It may not, perhaps, be thought very characteristic of Edinburgh to observe, that there is a variety of clubs among the men in which hard drinking is still kept up, though not to such excess as formerly ; and that the women, especially the younger ones, are not so attentive to domestic matters, as their grand-mothers, and much given to strolling in the streets.

The people of Edinburgh, as well as the Scotch nation in general, are commonly said
to

to possess great presence of mind, as well as great resolution in situations of difficulty and danger. Even tumultuous assemblies, or mobs, it is remarked, have often conducted their designs with great deliberation, as well as perseverance. A striking example of this occurred in 1736, in the murder of Captain Porteous, commandant of the city-guard. The popular discontents with the Union were not allayed, when the imposition of new taxes, particularly the malt-tax, excited throughout Scotland a general dissatisfaction, and almost a spirit of opposition to Government. The new taxes were to be enforced, and the authority of the legislature maintained, by the execution of a daring smuggler who had signalized his boldness in setting the laws at defiance. Orders were given to Captain Porteous to employ, if necessary, the force committed to his care, in quelling a threatened insurrection in favour of the condemned prisoner. A shower of stones, broken glasses, and other missile weapons discharged

charged against the officers of justice, at the common place of execution, in the Grass-Market, announced the premeditated and predicted onset. The soldiers having repeatedly fired their pieces, charged only with powder, to no purpose, the Captain of the guard ordered them at last to charge with bullet. Six men of the mob were killed, and about double of that number wounded. The Captain, prosecuted by the City of Edinburgh, and condemned by a jury of enraged citizens to death, being naturally considered as a sufferer in the cause of Government, obtained a reprieve from Queen Caroline, who was at the head of the Regency, during the absence of George II. her royal consort, in his paternal dominions in Germany.

But the Edinburghers, fired with national jealousy and resentment, considered the royal exercise of mercy as an insult to the dignity of the Scottish metropolis, and an injury to the *manes* of the slain. An armed rabble, on the night before the day fixed for the execution of Porteous, sur-

prized and disarmed the town-guard, seized the gates of the city for preventing the admission of the troops quartered in the suburbs, set fire to the prison doors, and setting loose the other prisoners, dragged Captain Porteous to the Grass-Market, hung him up on a dyer's post, and dispersed themselves, in perfect tranquillity, to their respective places of residence.

The principal authors of this enormous outrage were concealed from the vengeful enquiries of Government, by the favour of their fellow-citizens; and even they who were most operative in carrying the threats of the populace into execution, found, for a while, that countenance from those who were associated with them in purpose, though not in actions, which all partakers in guilt are wont to shew to one another, while the fury that urged them to the commission of crimes remains unabated. But the tide of popular rage subsided, with the hostile searches of Government, and Captain Porteous began
to

to appear in the light of an unfortunate officer, who, considering himself under an obligation to support the officers of justice, and to save his men from the increasing and alarming fury of the multitude, yielded with reluctance to the necessity of preventing the effects of confirmed revolt and rebellion, by a timely example of that danger which attended an open resistance of established government. The rash men who *did the deed*, excluded from the sympathy and approbation of their former abettors, proved how natural it is for mankind to judge of themselves, according to the opinions entertained of them by others, and by what powerful bands the Father of mankind has restrained them from the shedding of blood. They now felt a degree of shame and remorse, and sought to escape the eyes of their acquaintance, by travelling into foreign parts, or in the obscurity of the English metropolis. Some of these unhappy men, with their own hands, put an end to their existence, and others took

shelter, where they ought, in repentance and religious devotion. But he, who performed the last office of the executioner, endeavoured, with various success, to brave the rebukes of the judge within, by associating with buffoons and vagabonds, who, by a smattering of learning, and common-place sophisms and jokes, endeavoured to confound all distinctions between vice and virtue. He was submissive even to abject humiliation to his superiors ; but gave vent to the natural turbulence of his mind in insolence towards the poor and helpless. Having daringly violated the laws of society, he attached himself chiefly to a man who, at one period of his life, it is said, had exercised the vocation of a robber ; and he was observed to delight, on all occasions, in fomenting discord, aggravating what was gloomy, and predicting what was dreadful. In his gait he was sometimes quick, sometimes slow. Now he would give vent to the inward storm that raged in his breast, by bellowing with great vociferation against any

person

person he deemed either not capable, or not inclined to retort his abuse : and now he would be sunk in profound melancholy and silence. His manner, in short, was unequal and violent, and there was something in his countenance, during the whole course of his life, which, had one been searching for an executioner amongst a thousand bye-standers, would have said, at once, there is the man !

Such are the observations that have been made on the character and the fate of the men who were most actively concerned in the murder of Captain Porteous ; whose story, though not so interesting as that of those who have assassinated princes and kings, is yet, in a moral view, equally instructive : since it shews that there is no change of situation or place, that not the *civium ardor prava jubentium*, nor all the opiates of either sceptical or convivial society, can secure the man who has unfortunately been guilty of blood, from the stings of conscience, that impartial reviewer, and inexorable judge of human thoughts, words, and actions.---Hay-

ing spent a week at Edinburgh, where we were entertained with great elegance, as well as hospitality, we leave it on

Friday, the 5th of August, and go to Kelso. Pass through Dalkeith, where the Duke of Buccleugh has an elegant seat, and where there is a great deal of fine old timber. This being a very bad day, we had very little opportunity of seeing the country round us. As far as I could discern, the land, for eight miles from Edinburgh, seems to be well cultivated. Beyond this distance, for a course of twenty-five miles, till you get near Kelso, the country around is mountainous, barren, and thinly inhabited.

Kelso is, without exception, the most beautiful spot I have seen in Scotland. It is a well-built little town, situated on the banks of the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge, just below the conflux of the Teviot and the Tweed. From this bridge there is a most beautiful view of the town, the Duke of Roxburgh's elegant house, called Fleurs, those of Sir James Douglass, Sir James Pringle,

gle, Mr. Davison, and several other modern mansions. The country is well wooded, and highly improved. This scene is considerably enriched by the ruins of the old abbey, built by David I. The distant hills, particularly the Elder-Hills, are taken into the view, and, on the whole, as compleat a prospect is furnished as I ever saw.

But, this is a miniature picture. For, a space of two miles either way from this spot, brings you into an open country again; not indeed without its beauties, but too naked for the imagination: however, much pains have been taken lately to cultivate this part of the country, which produces a great quantity of corn; many inclosures are also made of thorn, but those hedges are not yet grown high enough to afford shelter. Here also are numerous plantations, though only in an infant state. In time, I see nothing to prevent the banks of the Tweed from becoming as beautiful as the banks of the Thames.

Thursday, the 11th of August. Leave Kelso, and ride by the side of the Tweed to

Coldstream ; cross an elegant bridge of five arches, and enter England : and here it is well worthy of remark, that all the bridges in Scotland are built with much more taste and elegance, than any in England. The stone of which they are generally constructed is of a brown colour, and appears to be very durable : indeed the latter quality seems to be absolutely necessary, for all the rivers in Scotland, as in all mountainous countries, are subject to great floods, and run with violent rapidity, insomuch that some of the bridges have circular openings between each arch, to discharge the water when the arches are full.

Pass Flouden Field. As I have given an account from Mr. Hume, of a celebrated engagement, in which the English were defeated, with great slaughter, by the Scots ; so I shall here, to shew my impartiality, take occasion to introduce, from the same author, an action not less famous, in which the Scots were routed, with still heavier loss, by the English.

“ The

“ The King of Scotland, (James IV.) had
 “ assembled the whole force of his kingdom;
 “ and having passed the Tweed with a brave,
 “ though a tumultuary army of about
 “ 50,000 men, he ravaged those parts of
 “ Northumberland which lay nearest that
 “ river, and he employed himself in taking
 “ the castles of Norham, Etal, Werke, Ford,
 “ and other places of little importance. Lady
 “ Ford, being taken prisoner in her castle,
 “ was presented to James, and so gained on
 “ the affections of that prince, that he wasted
 “ in pleasure the critical time, which, during
 “ the absence of his enemy, he should have
 “ employed in pushing his conquests. His
 “ troops, lying in a barren country, where
 “ they soon consumed all the provisions, be-
 “ gan to be pinched with hunger: and as
 “ the authority of the prince was feeble, and
 “ military discipline, during that age, ex-
 “ tremely relaxed, many of them had stolen
 “ from the camp, and retired homewards.
 “ Meanwhile, the Earl of Surrey, having
 “ collected

“ collected a force of 26,000 men, of which
 “ 5,000 had been sent over from the king’s
 “ army in France, marched to the defence of
 “ the country, and approached the Scots,
 “ who lay on some high ground near the
 “ Hills of Cheviot. The River Till ran be-
 “ tween the armies, and prevented an en-
 “ gagement: Surrey therefore sent a herald
 “ to the Scotch camp, challenging the enemy
 “ to descend into the plain of Millfield, which
 “ lay towards the south; and there, ap-
 “ pointing a day for the combat, to try their
 “ valour on equal ground. As he received
 “ no satisfactory answer, he made a feint
 “ of marching towards Berwic; as if he
 “ intended to enter into Scotland, to lay
 “ waste the borders, and cut off the provi-
 “ sions of the enemy. The Scotch army, in
 “ order to prevent his purpose, put them-
 “ selves in motion; and having set fire to the
 “ huts in which they had quartered, they
 “ descended from the hills. Surrey, taking
 “ advantage of the smoke, which was blown
 “ towards

“ towards him, and which concealed his
 “ movements, passed the Till with his artil-
 “ lery and vanguard at the bridge of Twisel,
 “ and sent the rest of his army to seek a ford
 “ higher up the river.

“ An engagement was now become inevi-
 “ table, and both sides prepared for it with
 “ tranquillity and order. The English di-
 “ vided their army into two lines : Lord
 “ Howard led the main body of the first line,
 “ Sir Edmond Howard the right wing, Sir
 “ Marmaduke Constable the left. The Earl
 “ of Surrey himself commanded the main
 “ body of the second line, Lord Dacres the
 “ right wing, Sir Edward Stanley the left.
 “ The front of the Scots presented three di-
 “ visions to the enemy : the middle was led
 “ by the King himself : the right by the Earl
 “ of Huntley, assisted by Lord Hume : the
 “ left by the Earls of Lenox and Argyle. A
 “ fourth division under the Earl of Bothwel
 “ made a body of reserve. Huntley began
 “ the battle ; and after a sharp conflict, put

“ to flight the left wing of the English, and
 “ chased them off the field : but on return-
 “ ing from the pursuit, he found the whole
 “ Scottish army in great disorder. The di-
 “ vision under Lenox and Argyle, elated with
 “ the success of the other wing, had broken
 “ their ranks, and notwithstanding the re-
 “ monstrances and entreaties of La Motte,
 “ the French ambassador, had rushed head-
 “ long upon the enemy. Not only Sir Ed-
 “ mond Howard, at the head of his division,
 “ received them with great valour ; but
 “ Dacres, who commanded in the second line,
 “ wheeling about during the action, fell upon
 “ their rear, and put them to the sword with-
 “ out resistance. The division under James
 “ and that under Bothwel, animated by the
 “ valour of their leaders, still made head
 “ against the English, and throwing them-
 “ selves into a circle, protracted the action,
 “ till night separated the combatants. The
 “ victory seemed yet uncertain, and the num-
 “ bers, that fell on each side, were nearly
 “ equal,

“ equal, amounting to above 5,000 men: but
 “ the morning discovered where the advan-
 “ tage lay. The English had lost only per-
 “ sons of small note ; but the flower of the
 “ Scottish nobility had fallen in battle, and
 “ their king himself, after the most diligent
 “ enquiry, could no where be found. In
 “ searching the field, the English met with
 “ a dead body, which resembled him, and
 “ was arrayed in a similar habit ; and they
 “ put it in a leaden coffin, and sent it to
 “ London. During some time it was kept
 “ unburied ; because James died under sen-
 “ tence of excommunication, on account of
 “ his confederacy with France, and his op-
 “ position to the holy see. But upon Hen-
 “ ry’s application, who pretended that that
 “ prince had, in the instant before his death,
 “ discovered signs of repentance, absolution
 “ was given him, and his body was interred.
 “ The Scots, however, still asserted, that it
 “ was not James’s body, which was found
 “ on the field of battle, but that of one El-
 “ phinston,

“ phinston, who had been arrayed in arms
 “ resembling their king’s, in order to divide
 “ the attention of the English, and share the
 “ danger with his master. It was believed
 “ that James had been seen crossing the
 “ Tweed at Kelfo; and some imagined that
 “ he had been killed by the vassals of Lord
 “ Hume, whom that nobleman had insti-
 “ gated to commit so enormous a crime.
 “ But the populace entertained the opinion
 “ that he was still alive, and having secretly
 “ gone in pilgrimage to the holy land, would
 “ soon return, and take possession of the
 “ throne. This fond conceit was long en-
 “ tertained among the Scots.”

The musical genius of Scotland expressed
 the moans of the nation in the deeply plain-
 tive notes of *The Flowers of the Forest*. On
 the battle of Flouden, another ballad was
 also composed, of another strain, in praise of
 the *souters* (shoe-makers) of Selkirk, and in
 ridicule of the Earl of Hume. When the
 Scottish army advanced southward towards
 the

the borders of England, a band of eighty *souters* joined the royal army, under the conduct of the town-clerk of Selkirk. They fought with great bravery, and were mostly cut off. A few who escaped, found, on their return, in the forest of Lady-Wood-Edge, the wife of one of their brethren, lying dead, and her child sucking her breast. The Town of Selkirk, from this circumstance, obtained for their arms, a woman sitting upon a sarcophagus, holding a child in her arms; in the back ground, a wood; and, on the sarcophagus, the arms of Scotland.

Millfield Plain, where the battle of Flouden was fought, extends about five miles each way, and is entirely surrounded by barren mountains, the Cheviot Hills forming the southern boundary. Pass on to Wollerhaugh-head, a small poor town: from Woller to Alnwick, the road goes round the Cheviot Hills, through a wild and uncultivated country.

At

At Alnwick is the Duke of Northumberland's Castle, a very large pile of building, in the shape of an octagon, the inner court forming a circle. In this part of the castle are the rooms for state and bed-chambers. The library is a large and elegant apartment, and the chapel adjoining to it is fitted up entirely in the Gothic stile, an humble—imitation of that order of architecture. The chapel is lighted by a large window, painted with great taste : all the rooms in the castle, three of which are very spacious and elegant, are, like the chapel, fitted in the Gothic stile. The servants apartments, and all the offices, are distinct from the castle, but all in the same stile of architecture. On the battlements are a great number of statues of warriors, in various attitudes of defence, apparently as large as life, which makes it appear as if an enemy was storming it. On the right of the inner gateway, is still to be seen a dungeon, with an
 iron

iron grate, the Gothic emblem of lawless will and arbitrary power.

The grounds round Alnwick are very extensive, reaching all the way to the sea, but most of the improvements are modern. Great part of the castle has been built, or rebuilt by the present Duke. All the plantations are very young: none of the trees seem to bear the appearance of more than forty years.

The town of Alnwick is not very extensive, but neat, and well built: some of the houses are very antient, others modern and elegant. The east and west gates are very antient, and towards the north, the Duke has lately built an elegant gate-way, with a handsome tower upon it, in the Gothic stile. This tower was intended to have bells placed in it, but the structure was found to be too flight. The church is a spacious and elegant building.

Were the Dukes of Northumberland, in these peaceable times, like their neighbour

the Duke of Bridgewater, to exercise the same ardour in the promotion of arts and commerce, which their ancestors, in turbulent times, displayed in arms, Alnwick and the adjacent country might be rendered as famous for manufactures as it was formerly renowned for bloody battles. There is not in any part of Britain, better wool than that which is produced in the hilly tracts in the south of Scotland, and the north of England. This circumstance, with abundance of fuel, and vicinity to the sea, is sufficient to prove this position.

In the times of the Heptarchy, before the different kingdoms of which England originally consisted, were united in one,* that of Northumberland extended from the Tweed to the Humber, and comprehended, besides the county of that name, Cumberland, Westmoreland, the whole of Yorkshire, Lancashire,

* It is remarkable, that, at this moment, the Island of Madagascar is divided into seven distinct kingdoms, each governed by its own king, who enjoys his authority and title by inheritance.

Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham. The capital of this kingdom was York, a town equally famous during the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman æra. It is from this last period that we are enabled to account for some customs that prevail among the inhabitants, and for that particular dialect, which distinguishes a Yorkshireman and Northumbrian, including under that name the inhabitants of Westmoreland and Cumberland, from all others in this kingdom.

It is well known, that the antient kingdom of Northumberland was, for ages, the grand subject of contention between the Saxons and the Danes, and when these were at length expelled from England, between the Saxons and the Norwegians. The first Danish expedition of which we have any certain account, was made by King Reynar Lodbrok, a prince equally imprudent and unfortunate. He was slain by Ella king of Northumberland; who in his turn was slain by the sons of Reynar, and was succeeded by Ivar the Dane,

who fixed his residence at York. On the death of Ivar, the kingdom of Northumberland returned to the obedience of her former lords, the kings of the Saxons. At length King Athelstan gave it to Eric, who had been expelled from his kingdom of Norway, son of Harold the fair-haired, appointing him guardian of the northern coasts, against the incursions of the Norwegians.

It was in the time of Eric that the famous battle of Brunanburgh was fought by King Athelstan, against Constantine king of Scotland, and Olave, one of the kings of Ireland. Athelstan received from his Norwegian allies the most powerful support on all occasions of danger. The Norwegians, in the interest and service of King Athelstan were joined by Egitt and Thorolf, two chiefs from Iceland. Thorolf was killed, but Egitt, loaded with the most ample tokens of the royal favour of Athelstan, returned to his native country. Nor were these the only Icelandic adventurers who visited England, and paid their ho-
mage

mage to her kings. It was a custom among the Icelanders to travel as soldiers of fortune into foreign countries ; to enquire into the constitution and manners of the nations among whom they sojourned ; and to report, on their return home, whatever they deemed likely to improve the government of Iceland. And hence, the laws of Iceland, framed during the time of the republic, contain or refer to many particulars that throw not a little light on our own. Trial by jury, for example, was adhered to in Iceland, with still greater care than in England ; the nature of juries more fully displayed ; and the duty of jurymen more exactly defined. In Iceland, the number of men of which juries consisted, varied from six or seven even to an hundred, according to the magnitude of the crime to be tried ; and it was always in the power of the person accused, to challenge not only any part, but even the whole of the jury : so great

was the regard formerly paid in that remote island to the natural rights of mankind !

There is not, in the present period, any court in Europe, the Russian not excepted, which expends such large sums on the advancement of arts and sciences as that of Denmark. His Danish Majesty, the Prince Royal, and the great men who conduct the affairs of the kingdom, strongly impressed with the just notion that great light may be thrown on the present state of Denmark, as well as of other kingdoms, by an accurate enquiry into the settlements or colonies of their ancestors, have given orders for publishing a collection of all the Danish Writers of the middle age.* For this purpose, the learned Jacob Langebeck was sent, at his Majesty's expence, on a tour
through

* Of the *Scriptores Rerum Danicarum*, six volumes in folio are already printed ; among which is a work by Snorro Thurlson, published at the expence of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, brother to the King, which illustrates the antient history of Northumberland.

through Sweden, and along the shores of the Baltic ; and for the same end, Grim Johnson Thorkelyn, L.L.D. Professor of Antiquities of the University of Copenhagen, and Keeper of the Privy Archives, is, at the time of writing this, in England. This gentleman, a native of Iceland, who was bred to the profession of the law, has deservedly gained the favour of his royal master ; and, by the works which he has already published, an established fame. It is to be hoped, that he will give us a critical account of many of our English customs, into which, in the course of his tour, he has made very judicious enquiries. His account of the Danish invasion of Northumberland is ready for being printed ; and he is, at present, engaged in preparing for the press an English translation of the Laws of the Republic of Iceland, with proper illustrations, which will undoubtedly afford much rational entertainment to the antiquarian and the philosopher ;

and, perhaps, some useful hints to legislators and statesmen.

Of the Danish and Norwegian remains in the antient kingdom of Northumberland, we have a very striking instance, in the extraordinary care and attachment of the Northumbrians and Yorkshiremen to their horses. The Norwegians and Icelanders treat their horses not only with the utmost care, but with a degree of affection. It was in conformity to the genius of his countrymen, that John Erischen, an Icelandic gentleman, wrote a *Treatise de Philippia Veterum*,* printed at Copenhagen, 1757.

The following are examples of words, the same in the Norwegian and Icelandic language; and in that of the low countries in Scotland, and the northern counties in England.

A *gait*, a foot path, or road,

An *ark*, a large chest.

Aud, old.

A *bairn*,

* The love of the antients for their horses.

A *bairn*, a child.

Beeting with child---*i. e.* gravid.

Blake, yellow, pale.

Capel, a horse, a working horse.

Elden, fuel for fire.

To *elt*, to knead.

To *feal*, to hide.

A *frith*, an estuary or arm of the sea.

Frem'd or *fremit*, far off, strange, or not
near a-kin.

To *frist*, to trust for a time.

To *gang*, to walk.

To *garre*, to make.

A *garth*, a yard.

A *gilder*, a snare.

A *gimmer*, a ewe lamb.

To *greit* or *greet*, to cry.

A *haust*, or *host*, a dry cough.

To *lake*, to play.

Land, urine.

Lat, slow, lazy.

To *lear*, to learn.

A *poke*, a sack, or bag.

A *quie*, a heifer.

To *ram*, to reach.

A *sark*, a shirt.

Saur dirt, *en saur pool*, a stinking puddle,

To *sparre*, or *speir*, or *spurre*, to ask,
enquire.

Stark, stiff, strong.

To *thirl*, to drill, to bore a hole.

Walling, boiling.

Wang, the fide.

From history, as well as from similitude of features, customs, and language, it is evident that the northern inhabitants of England, and of the lowland Scots, were originally the same people ; being both descended from the nations on the shores of the Baltic ; but chiefly from the Danes and the Norwegians : and the circumstance of their living now under the same government, cannot fail to restore their union, and to render it every day more and more complete.

It appears that, in former times, much emulation and great animosities prevailed between the people of England living on the
south

south side of the river Trent, and those living on the north.* The famous Roger Ascham, who was preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, and was a North-Trentian, condescended to write a book to vindicate the dignity of the northern counties in England from the abuse of their southern neighbours.

---We are somewhat at a loss, at this day, to account for the disputes, and even the hostilities, that prevailed a few centuries ago, between the people on this side and beyond Trent. The time will come, when we will in like manner wonder at the animosities that still take place, in some degree, among the vulgar, on this side and beyond the Tweed.

That the people of England and Scotland may be still more effectually united, I would propose, that in all the sheriffs courts in Great Britain, trials should be determined
by

* It is to the divided state of the country, in former times, that we are to trace the practice of appointing certain officers on this side and beyond Trent.

by juries : and that the Bishop of Durham should be the Dioceſan of all the qualified Episcopalianſ in Scotland. It were alſo to be wiſhed, that the Royal Burghs were reſtored to their original freedom of conſtitution, by which the inhabitants enjoyed, as they ought, the right of chuſing their own magiſtrates, and demanding an account of the common revenue or eſtate. A Committee has been appointed by a great number of the Royal Burghs, for the purpoſe of urging their juſt claims at the tribunal of the nation, and the bar of the public, where there is not a doubt, if they proceed with the ſame temper, prudence, and perſeverance which have hitherto marked their conduct, but they will meet with ſucceſs. Farther ſtill, it were to be wiſhed, though not *yet* to be expected, that the right of voting in the election of representatives in parliament were extended, as in England, to all who poſſeſs freeholds of forty ſhillings annual rent.

rent. I say not *yet* to be expected, because, it is not improbable, that this may one day be effected by the progressive and mutual influence of industry, wealth, and a spirit of liberty, which may break entails, split aristocratical domains into a thousand pieces, and assert the rights of freemen. If this shall not be the case, the political importance of the people of Scotland, instead of being increased, must be diminished; for there is nothing human that is absolutely stationary. But there is a spirit in Scotland, at the present moment, that presages a brighter prospect, and which may repay to the sister kingdom, and that, perhaps, in a time of need, the generous fire which was kindled by her laws and examples.

At the same time that the Anglo-Saxons took possession of England, and the Scots of Caledonia, that is, the middle of the fifth century, the Franks, crossing the Rhine, established themselves in France, the Burgundians seized Burgundy, Savoy, and Dauphinè;

phinè; the Goths, that division of Old Gaul which was distinguished by the name of Aquitania; the Hunni, the rest of Gaul, Hungary, and other places; and the Vandals, Africa, Italy, and Rome itself. All these nations possessed, at that time, similar forms of government, and equal degrees of freedom. But, it is in Great Britain only, with the Low Countries, that any lively vestiges of the freedom, introduced by those barbarians, are now to be found. France, the freest of all European countries, maintained its civil liberties for a period of eleven hundred years; but at last sunk into slavery, the usual fate of nations, towards the end of the fifteenth century. These things naturally excite anxiety and alarm, and teach a lesson of vigilance and circumspection.

If any of the foregoing observations may be deemed in any degree useful or instructive, it will be matter of great satisfaction to the Author, whose principal intention, in
 taking

taking the liberty of publishing them, is, to induce men of learning and genius, of property and patriotic spirit, to visit a part of this island, which has hitherto been too much neglected, and where there is an ample field for improvement.

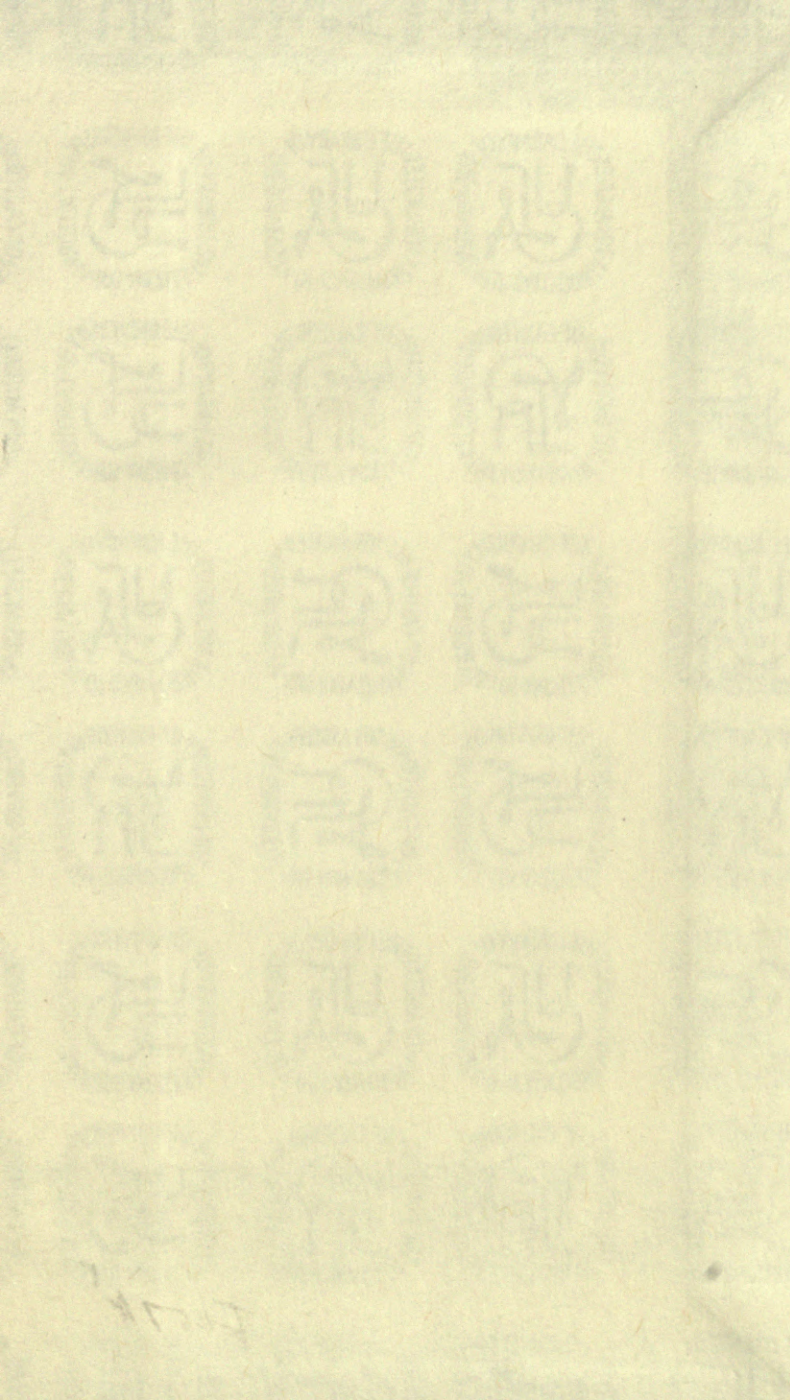
Expanded and cultivated minds may, by ocular demonstration, be convinced of the truth of this assertion: and while they are preserving health by exercise, and receiving pleasure from the beautiful and romantic scenery which will daily be presented to their view, they may derive the first of all gratifications, that of giving additional stability to the united kingdom of Great Britain, by promoting agriculture, encouraging its manufactures and fisheries, and, by emancipating a great part of the inhabitants of this island from sloth and idleness, make them active and useful members of society.

F I N I S.

the liberty of the press, and the
the means of having the rights of pro-
perty and person secured, to give a full and
free island, which has hitherto been too
much neglected, and which is an ample
field for improvement.

Expanded and cultivated minds may be
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to the united kingdom of Great Britain, by
promoting agriculture, encouraging its im-
provements and science, and by channel-
ling a great part of the inhabitants of
this island from idleness and dissipation, to
them active and useful members of society.

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